

Gulf force to tighten stranglehold after Emir of Kuwait officially asks for help

Navy will stop and search Iraqi shipping

By ANDREW MC EWEN AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

BRITAIN is ready to take military action, including stopping and searching Iraqi ships, to enforce the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq.

America said yesterday that it would do whatever was necessary to uphold the sanctions, adding: "This does not exclude the use of force." The two governments are to consult on which areas their navies should patrol.

The decisions, announced as Saudi Arabia turned away an Iraqi tanker hoping to load at the Muajiz oil terminal on the Red Sea coast, increase the pressure on Baghdad, and probably makes military confrontation more likely.

Neither Washington nor London is describing the move as a blockade, but it will be that in all but name. Washington prefers the word "interdiction" to avoid complications arising from its War Powers Act.

William Waldegrave, minister of state at the Foreign Office, said that the Emir of Kuwait had asked Britain for assistance under Article 51 of the UN Charter, which gives members the right of individual or collective self-defence if attacked. "This request will require us to take steps to see that the economic stranglehold does its job," Mr Waldegrave said.

Kuwait made a similar request to Washington on Sunday. Without such a mandate, the two governments would have been unable to claim a mandate under the UN Charter for naval interception of

vessels bound to or from Iraq. "It means that the legal basis for steps to stop sanctions busting are in place," Mr Waldegrave said.

He rejected a suggestion that a further UN Security Council meeting should have been held to approve military steps to enforce the sanctions. "Under Article 51 we can take

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the steps which Kuwait asks us to take to restore its sovereignty and independence." Asked if that would involve boarding Iraqi ships, Mr Waldegrave said: "If it was necessary for them to go that far, it will be possible for them to do so, yes."

He said Britain would consult with other countries on how to carry out the action.

Only the United States is known to be involved, but it is possible that the emir has approached others.

While America and Britain both avoided using the word "blockade", they did not exceed in such caution. Both sides could help to choke Iraqi shipping. But Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, said: "The kind of blockade from the United Nations point of view is not the right one. What we are seeing is that in agreement with the governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, some decisions have been taken by the United States, France, Britain and other countries and even Arab countries, but not in the context of the UN resolutions. Only the United Nations, through its security council resolutions, can really decide about a blockade."

The UN could do that by implementing Article 42 of its charter, under which it can take action "by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain and restore international peace and security." It is likely that the Soviet Union or China would veto any such move unless there was strong evidence of sanctions busting.

The first big test of the sanctions came yesterday. A widespread search involving hundreds of policy-makers and soldiers was underway in Dorsel yesterday for Gemma Lawrence, aged seven, snatched through a caravan window by an abductor on Sunday.

Three former holiday-makers at the Haven Holiday Park site in West Bay have told police of a man reaching into their caravan at the same time of day and others have described attempts to tamper with caravan windows.

'Cynical' strike
Leaders of the unofficial strike that have hit maintenance work in the North Sea oil and gas industries were yesterday accused of "cynical opportunism" akin to mutiny by the director-general of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association, which represents 36 oil companies in the North Sea.

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Doe digs in

President Doe of Liberia intends to remain in office at least a year after a West African peacekeeping force intervenes in the country's bloody civil war.

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Bank attacked

A senior Conservative MP yesterday attacked SG Warburg, the merchant bank, for taking on two roles in the privatisation of PowerGen, the country's second-biggest electricity generator.

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Degree results

Degrees awarded by Reading and Essex universities and the London School of Economics are published today.

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Lamb's century

England's vice-captain, Allan Lamb, hit a rapid 109 runs yesterday to send England into the last day of the second test match against India with a lead of 377.

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Envoy fails to recover Briton's body

By ANDREW MC EWEN
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

AN ATTEMPT by the British embassy in Kuwait to recover the body of Douglas Croskery, the Briton killed by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait, was blocked yesterday by Iraqi forces.

William Waldegrave, minister of state at the Foreign Office, said: "It adds insult to the barbarism of the original crime."

Whitehall sources said it was unclear whether the move was intentional or the result of a misunderstanding between Iraqi army officers. Mr Croskery was shot while trying to help a group of Kuwaitis whose car had become stuck in sand.

Larry Banks, the consul, spent three hours trying to reach an area near Kuwait's border with Saudi Arabia where Mr Croskery was shot while attempting to leave with other foreigners. He was escorted by an Iraqi lieutenant but was unsuccessful.

"The Iraqi officer was either too junior or hadn't been given the right orders. They were not let through so the body was not recovered," Mr Waldegrave said.

● Family mourns: Mr Croskery's family yesterday

Continued on page 18, col 3

Ex-army chief is bomb target

By STEWART TENDER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

MILITARY explosives experts yesterday defused a booby-trap bomb left in the country garden of General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, a former army commander in Northern Ireland.

The booby trap, consisting of explosives, wiring and a fuse, was noticed by one of the general's sons, Flight Lieutenant Hilary Hockley, at lunchtime yesterday. The general, who lives in the rambling house called Pye Barn for more than 20 years, was out at the time but returned at lunchtime with his wife Linda to find the whole area sealed off.

The general said: "We are obviously particularly vigilant but nobody has used the hose since last Friday because we are good citizens and of course there's a hosepipe ban in force."

If the IRA is responsible, it will be nineteenth incident in its present campaign. Exactly a week ago the IRA attempted to kill Lord Armstrong of Ilminster, former cabinet secretary, and two weeks ago murdered Ian Gow, the Conservative MP for Eastbourne, with a booby-trap bomb in his car.

Sir Anthony, a former Parachute Regiment officer and expert on the Gulf, was not on the list of military and political figures found at an IRA bomb factory in south London 18 months ago. His name is thought to have been on IRA lists for previous campaigns

and he would be a likely victim as a commander during the height of the army commitment in Northern Ireland.

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The general said: "We are obviously particularly vigilant but nobody has used the hose since last Friday because we are good citizens and of course there's a hosepipe ban in force."

The general was a commander of land forces in Northern Ireland. He retired from the Army seven years ago and is an outspoken critic of the IRA.

As an author on military history and a defence consultant and lecturer, he has regularly appeared on television and radio talking about Northern Ireland. In November 1970, he said that the Army was geared to face a prolonged terrorist campaign by the IRA.

Gow hunt clue, page 5

Water shortages grow despite return of rain

By STEWART TENDER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

THE GRIP on water supplies tightened further yesterday, despite many areas of Britain expecting their first significant rainfall for several weeks.

Hosepipe bans were extended to another 600,000 people in Kent, taking the national total of people affected by water restrictions past 18 million. Rain forecast

for this week is expected to do little to ease water shortages.

Water companies will not stick precisely to the letter of hosepipe bans, the Water Services Association said, and people would not be stopped from syphoning used bath water for watering gardens.

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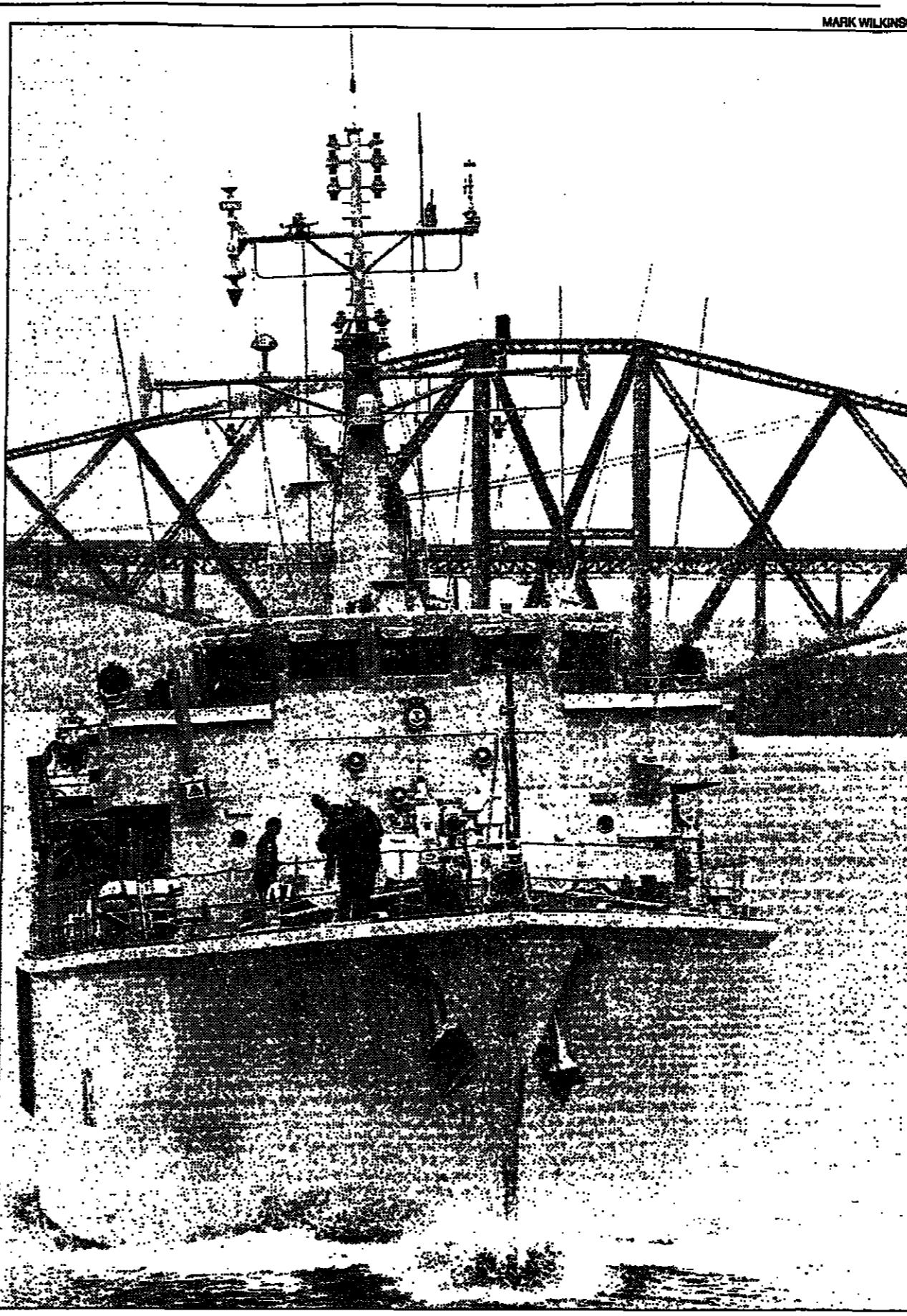
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We will see later if we can save our business," he said.

Lebanon's *Ad-Diyar* reflected:

"Now that the violence has shifted... Lebanon suddenly looks not as bad as we thought it looked."



Heading east: The Royal Navy minehunter Cattistock leaving Rosyth on the Firth of Forth to join the Gulf force

Channel tunnel funding in doubt

By NEIL BENNETT
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

A THREATENED collapse of private funding in Eurotunnel, the Channel tunnel operator, has thrown the project's future into doubt, with only another three miles to go before the tunnels from Britain and France meet.

The Anglo-French company has revealed that 93 of its 210 banks have refused to support its £2.5 billion refinancing proposals, leaving the company with a £610 million shortfall. Another 26 banks have failed to give an answer.

Eurotunnel has asked for an extension of its emergency borrowing powers to allow it to continue work.

If the company fails to win the banks' support, the British and French governments will come under strong pressure to step in and rescue it.

Until now, the Conservatives have insisted that Eurotunnel should be funded privately.

The bankers' rebellion means Eurotunnel will be unable to meet its August 31 deadline for its new debt finance.

If the banks continue to withhold their support, they will also threaten a £520 million rights issue. This is scheduled for October and is already underwritten, at 400p or 240p a share.

If the extra loans are not agreed, the company could be put in default by the banks, which would take the project over.

Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's chief executive, said this was unlikely. "The project is going well now," he said. "You don't chuck out the dog and bark yourself."

The problems come as TransManche Link, the project's contractors, completed 100 kilometres of tunnel.

The service tunnel running under the Channel is now on schedule to be completed by the end of November.

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Refugees flee turmoil for the peace of Beirut

From A CORRESPONDENT
BEIRUT

THE pock-marked terminal of Beirut international airport may not look like much. But for Lebanese returning home from conflicts in the Gulf and West Africa it is a comforting symbol of safety.

Thousands of Lebanese, who fled their country's civil war in pursuit of a new life abroad, are pouring home this summer after being forced to abandon their homes in Kuwait and Libya for the comparative safety of Beirut.

"We feel cursed by war," said Hassan Sabie, a businessman, aged 26, who has just returned from Kuwait. "We left Beirut in 1975 after we lost everything in the civil war. Now apparently the outcome of our years of hard work has vanished as well."

Beirut, who have survived a

decade and a half of civil war, cannot help feeling a slight sense of satisfaction at the sight of their bedraggled countrymen limping home. They also suspect that if the rest of the Middle East is in turmoil, Lebanon will have a quiet summer.

The Lebanese foreign ministry estimates that around a million Lebanese had fled the country over the past 16 years in search of peace and a high life abroad.

Many businessmen and skilled workers settled in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia; others sought to exploit Africa while the rest went to North America.

Some 10,000 are now stranded in Lebanon. They face a constant threat from all warring factions, the two rebel groups and government soldiers. Their shops and homes in Monrovia have been looted, some have been

taken hostage and many managed to escape, leaving behind flourishing businesses.

Samar Saad, aged 28, cancelled her wedding party in Beirut after gun battles broke out last March across the city's warring sectors.

But her dream of peaceful married life with her husband in Liberia was shattered when the couple were forced to flee Monrovia, abandon their profitable travel agency and return to Lebanon. "We are haunted by war," she said. "My sister lives in the United Arab Emirates; she is in no better condition. We are doomed to violence."

The 50,000 Lebanese living in Kuwait have suddenly found themselves penniless.

"We used to enjoy a lavish style of

living in Kuwait,

OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT: SANCTIONS AND BLOCKADE

UN Charter gives legal basis to Kuwait 'self defence'

By ANDREW McEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR
AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THERE appears to be a sound but temporary legal basis for the naval blockade of Iraq which Britain and the United States are to undertake. Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah, the deposed Emir of Kuwait, has invoked Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which underlines the right of individual or collective self-defence if a UN member is attacked. Britain and America have accepted his request for assistance under this clause, but Article 51 implies that such self-defence is a temporary measure.

It says: "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individ-

ual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." It is not seen as a mandate for an indefinite naval blockade without further authorisation.

The Security Council has already set in train the procedures which could lead to these measures. It set up a committee on August 6 to monitor the implementation of Resolution 661, which calls for a trade embargo against Iraq and asked Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, to report within 30 days.

If Senior Pérez de Cuellar reports that the sanctions are being evaded, America and

Britain are likely to ask the Security Council to implement Article 42. This says that if the Security Council considers economic sanctions inadequate it "may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain and restore international peace and security." It mentions a blockade as one option.

A Security Council resolution on this basis would provide a long-term mandate, but would be more difficult to achieve. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union or China would agree unless there was strong evidence of sanctions breaking. They, like the US, Britain and France have the power to veto any resolution. In the absence of a veto, however, a resolution could be

passed by not fewer than nine of the 15 members. The other ten members are temporary, and Yemen is at present the only one from the Arab world.

Article 42 has never been used and might give rise to legal delays, but it offers political advantages. If the Security Council passed a resolution under Article 42 calling for a blockade, there would be no further doubt that the US and Britain were implementing the UN's wishes. As it is, the two countries can show that they are within the law, but their action may be seen as premature by some countries.

Britain's decision to join America in a blockade seemed to be a change of heart. A week ago it was telling other nations that

the embargo was not intended to entail military action. Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations, said as much before voting to impose the embargo. "Economic sanctions should not be regarded as a prelude to anything else. Here I refer obviously to military action. Rather, sanctions are designed to avoid the circumstances in which military action might otherwise arise."

British officials were saying that a naval blockade to enforce the sanctions package appeared to require a further Security Council resolution. Sir Crispin refused to comment yesterday on the apparent change of policy.

SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh turns away oil tankerFrom JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO
IN DUBAI

SAUDI Arabia challenged Iraq yesterday by turning away an Iraqi oil tanker which was trying to load at a pipeline terminal on the Red Sea.

Riyadh remained silent last night despite earlier warnings that such a measure would be considered an act of war. American officials are promoting it as a naval "interdiction," a form of words they hope will spare them from accusations of provoking hostilities.

Shipping sources said that the 152,211-tonne Al-Qudsia was ordered back after it approached the port of Mu'ajiz, south of Yanbu.

There was no official Saudi announcement, but King Fahd is evidently determined to apply United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq and, with thousands of American troops in his country and more on the way, he feels strong enough to stand up to Iraq. Saudi Arabia wants to show that measures aimed at choking the Iraqi economy can actually work, a Western diplomat in Riyadh commented.

Iraq exported 2.7 million barrels of oil a day through the Mu'ajiz terminal alone until the invasion of Kuwait 13 days ago.

Many analysts in the Gulf saw Baghdad's restraint towards the Saudis after the Al-Qudsia incident as part of President Saddam Hussein's efforts to divert attention to other centres of tension in the Middle East.

• SANA: Abdel-Karim al-Iyani, Yemen's foreign minister, said yesterday that his country supported Iraq's latest initiative in the Gulf, linking a withdrawal from Kuwait to an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. He said Yemen was ready to help Iraq cope with the impact of sanctions. "Our country supports President Saddam's initiative and believes it (would) lead to a comprehensive solution to all problems in the tense region within an international framework," he said.

In response to a question on the Arab attitude towards international sanctions the minister said: "He who starves a Muslim Arab is an alien. Yemen will not hesitate to provide any help required."

Commenting on an Iraqi report of Saudi troop concentrations on the Yemen border, he said: "I have no information and have not been advised about this at all." The Iraqi news agency, INA, had quoted travellers. (Reuters)

JORDAN

Israel warns Amman on breaking sanctions

From RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL moved closer yesterday to openly accusing Jordan of allowing Iraq to evade UN sanctions by using the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba. In an apparent hint of a future blockade, Israeli officials said Israel would not tolerate a repetition of the use of Aqaba by Iraq as a lifeline during the Iran-Iraq war.

The newspaper *Davar* said that at Sunday's cabinet meeting Moshe Arens, the defence minister, and senior military commanders had advised Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, that King Hussein of Jordan was actively helping President Saddam Hussein by turning Aqaba into a "conduit for supplies". At the end of last week King Hussein assured the world that Jordan was aware of its obligations as a member of the United Nations and would "study" how to implement sanctions.

Israeli reports said that although no military supplies appeared to be passing through Aqaba, use of the port was a violation of the UN sanctions. Mr Arens said traffic through Aqaba was being watched closely. "There will be a blockade of Iraq and I suppose that, in the definition of the means to be taken in imposing that blockade, sight has not been lost of Aqaba."

Israeli television has shown film of lorries apparently containing food travelling to Iraq from Jordan and of fuel tankers crossing into Jordan from Iraq. The United Nations embargo approved on August 6 bans all trade with Iraq except for medical supplies and food for "humanitarian" purposes.

Diplomats said that King Hussein faced a painful dilemma over sanctions, not only because of political and military pressure from Baghdad but also because Jordan receives nearly all its oil from Iraq. David Levy, the Israeli foreign minister, said that King Hussein was "walking a tightrope" and misleading the West by taking the side of Iraq and "supporting aggression".

The invasion of Kuwait is presenting the king with one of the most difficult periods in his 38-year reign. He has veered from outright support

for President Saddam as "an Arab patriot" to more recent denials that Jordan is an ally of Iraq and a more neutral stand on the question of US intervention in Saudi Arabia.

However, he is under intense pressure from the thousands of young Jordanians and Palestinian residents of Jordan who revere President Saddam as an Arab "saviour" and who are enlisting to serve in Iraq's armed forces. Some observers believe the Hashemite kingdom could break apart under the strain if King Hussein proves unable to resolve these tensions despite his flexibility.

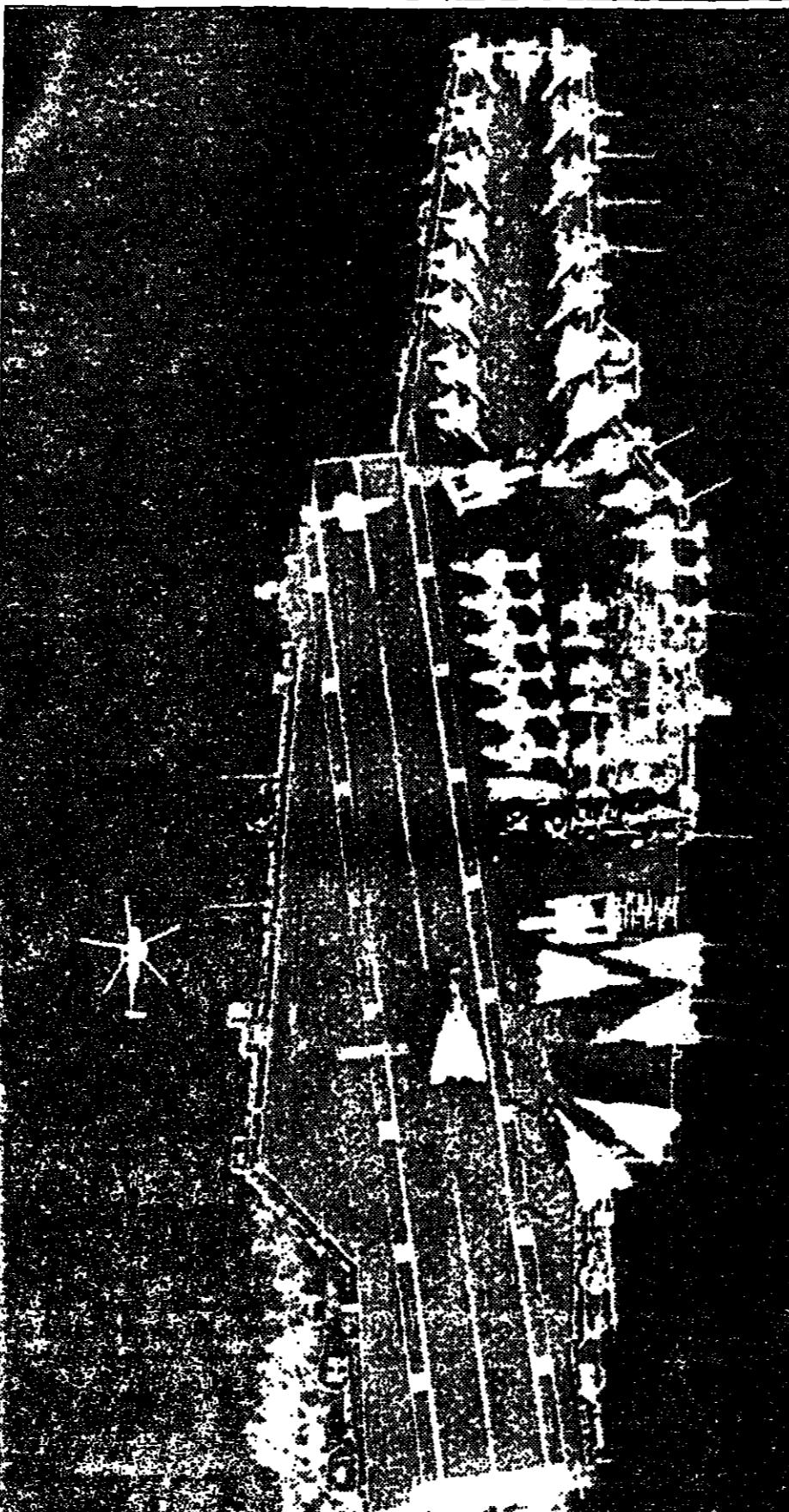
Israel has repeatedly warned Jordan that any entry of Iraqi forces into Jordan would constitute a *casus belli* for Israel. But Zev Schiff, the leading Israeli military commentator, said it was not clear what sort of Iraqi deployment in Jordan would be construed by Israel as "crossing the red line". Iraqi officers could man Jordanian radar stations or communications networks, and Israel might take this to be a signal for action. "King Hussein's behaviour is seen by Israel as playing with fire," Mr Schiff said.

Other Israeli defence experts reported that Israeli monitoring posts along the Jordanian border had recently observed senior Iraqi army officers touring the frontier. They said Iraqi-Jordanian military collaboration was becoming "progressively more extensive".

• AMMAN: Thirty Russians and four Germans crossed into Jordan yesterday after a land journey from Baghdad, border officials said.

Scores of Arab and other non-Western nationals also reached Jordan. Yousef Allan, a press photographer, reported from the Ruweisat border post, 210 miles northeast of Amman. He said commercial traffic was normal across the border, with lorries and oil tankers travelling back and forth. An average of one truck lorry or tanker crossed into Jordan every three or four minutes, he said. (AP)

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Shipshape: a helicopter hovering above the aircraft carrier USS Independence, with her awesome strike power on display, as she sails up the Gulf of Oman.

PALESTINIANS

Masked youths hail 'great' Saddam

From RICHARD OWEN

PORTRAITS of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq plaster the walls and groups of masked youths chant "with our blood we will redeem you, oh great Saddam".

Slogans on buildings pour hatred and contempt on the "treacherous rulers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia", and support President Saddam's call for an Arab holy war against "the modern Crusaders", a reference to American and British forces in the Gulf.

Across the Jordan valley both Palestinians and Bedouin in Jordan continue to express fervent support for the Iraqi leader, burning British and US flags and signing up to fight on Iraq's behalf.

Yesterday the Palestine Liberation Organisation gave its full support to President Saddam's proposal that an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait should be linked to a settlement of the Palestinian question and an Israeli withdrawal

from the West Bank and Gaza. The PLO praised Baghdad's proposal as "an objective approach" and accused Washington of "beating the drums of a destructive war and raising tension towards a complete explosion".

Yesterday the Israeli left, which has consistently advocated involving the PLO in Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, in the face of vehement Israeli right-wing opposition, unanimously concluded that the PLO and Yassir Arafat, its chairman, had made a disastrous mistake. "Arafat, disappointed by the suspension of his dialogue with the United States, and by lukewarm Syrian and Egyptian support for his organisation, has clutched at Iraq," the left-wing newspaper *al-Hamishar* said. "Even as a step of despair, this has no justification. Arafat is causing himself irreparable damage."

Elazar Granot, leader of the

left-wing Mapam party, said that by joining the "terror alliance" of Iraq and Libya against almost all other Arab countries and the entire international community, Mr Arafat had undermined the PLO's chances of being taken seriously in future as a potential negotiating partner. "The PLO has discredited itself," Mr Granot declared. "It has shown itself to be neither wise nor responsible."

On the West Bank, Palestinians were unrepentant. Some acknowledged that they did not admire President Saddam as a person or support all his actions. Others noted that Palestinians were as much at risk from an Iraqi attack on Israel as were Israelis. "Chemical weapons and bombs do not distinguish between Arabs and Jews," one shopkeeper said. "Who knows if an Iraqi missile might hit the Dome of the Rock?"

But Palestinians, young and

old, support President Saddam because "he is a strong Arab ruler who will give us Palestine back", Ibrahim, a young orange seller, said, adding: "The Americans have done nothing for us. They back Israel all the time. Saddam was right to attack the Kuwaitis. They have given us nothing."

Had not Kuwait and Saudi Arabia generously funded the PLO cause? "It said in the Palestinian papers that they gave more to the Afghan rebels than to us," he replied.

Palestinian intellectuals make the same points, and add that President Saddam is a great leader because he has "changed the agenda" instead of just reacting to events. The fact that President Saddam had caused the crisis confrontation by invading fellow Arab state is brushed aside. On the West Bank and in Gaza, the villains are America, Britain and Egypt.

Whatever Mr Assad's weaknesses, his enemies can not dismiss him like Egypt's presi-

SYRIA

Assad comes in out of the cold

From MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

SYRIA'S agreement to dispatch troops to join the multinational force in the Gulf has astonished many in the Arab world and delighted the United States, but last night Saudi Arabia was still awaiting the first arrivals from Damascus.

There were fears in Washington that President Assad might fail to provide what one observer called a "crucial diplomatic fig leaf for the American intervention."

The presence of a single Syrian soldier would outweigh in symbolic terms the thousands of elite Egyptian troops now deployed in the Gulf because has been viewed for so long as the most hard-line, uncompromising and independent of Arab states.

Whatever Mr Assad's weaknesses, his enemies can not dismiss him like Egypt's presi-

dent Mubarak or the Gulf Emir, as an American lucky. Syria helped cause the humiliating withdrawal from Lebanon in 1983 of the last large-scale American deployment in the Middle East. Its intelligence services gave valuable information to Syrian-backed militias and the pro-Israeli Hezbollah. The last especially put it to devastating effect when a lone suicide truck bomber killed nearly 150 American marines at their Beirut barracks.

In Lebanon, a Christian radio station said Mr Assad would send a "token force" of 100 officers and men. Sources in Cairo suggested something grander — they said he would send 2,000. The Syrian media remained silent.

It seemed inconceivable even a week ago that President Assad, who has long been Israel's most implacable enemy, would send his forces to line up with those from the United States, Israel's main backer, against an Arab state, even if he has been in dingers drawn with President Saddam for over a decade.

Assad's move certainly paid to Palestinian wishful thinking. One Palestinian diplomat said he had been encouraged by rumours last week that Syria had opened its border with Iraq and the two were planning joint action against the Western forces building up in Saudi Arabia. The rumours were given some credibility by the Syrian media's unusual reticence in taking Iraq to task for invading Kuwait.

Syria has been keen to come back into the Arab mainstream and the Gulf crisis has presented the ideal opportunity.

Steady nerves and united stand needed in face of shrewd opponent

By JOHN MOBERLY

WITH the big build-up of United States forces in Saudi Arabia there may be a temptation to focus on President Saddam Hussein's removal from power as being the principal objective of the international deployment of military forces in the Gulf region. This would be a serious error that would play into the hands of President Saddam and his associates in the Iraqi leadership.

President Saddam is no madman, at any rate in the sense that we commonly use the term. Though he has a record of ruthless disregard for the lives of those whom he sees as standing in his way, he is highly intelligent and a shrewd and flexible political operator. His judgment may be clouded on occasion by his lack of personal knowledge of the West, by his being surrounded by a suffocating personality cult and by his quickness to take offence.

But he proved his steadiness, determination and perseverance during Iraq's eight-year war against Iran. There can be no doubt that President Saddam will be quick to exploit any mistakes America and its international supporters may make. We underestimate him at our peril.

President Saddam also certainly mis-calculated the degree of international solidarity in the face of his illegal occupation of Kuwait. This solidarity was demonstrated clearly by the level of support in the Security Council for two resolutions, one calling for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the other condemning his annexation claim.

But his strategy to handle the economic and now military pressure he is under is quite clear and is being adroitly pursued. One important element of it is to play upon the frustration and the deep resentment that exists in the Middle East at the failure of the international community to make

any progress towards securing Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza. This is a resentment compounded by the fear that the arrival of Soviet Jews in Israel and perhaps increasingly in the occupied territories will upset the demographic trend previously seen as favourable to the Palestinians.

Even before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait President Saddam's projection of himself as a victim of an Anglo-American plot to cut down to size the one Arab leader with the strength and determination to prevent a further erosion of the Arab position in Palestine found a ready echo elsewhere in the Arab world. He will now seize every opportunity to reinforce the credibility of this scenario, not only in the eyes of many Arabs but also more widely.

Another aspect of President Saddam's strategy will no doubt be to split the international consensus facing him. The more he is able to portray the American,

and the British, military build-up as having objectives beyond the defence of Saudi Arabia and the enforcement of the economic embargo imposed by the UN, the easier it may be for him to weaken the consensus. He will have in mind that permanent members of the Security Council, such as the Soviet Union and France, will be keen to preserve their links with the Arab world. They will be concerned, therefore, about not being too much at odds with the main stream of Arab opinion. President Saddam no doubt hopes that and, still more, China will break ranks with Britain and America.

To give President Saddam as little room as possible for manoeuvring in this way, the international force build-up should continue to be presented as a defensive move to deter Iraq from attacking other countries. It is also desirable that measures taken to enforce the embargo on Iraq's oil sales, for example through naval action in

the Gulf, should have specific UN endorsement. This will also help to ease the position of those Arab governments that have sent troops to Saudi Arabia.

Any attempt to personalise US objectives in terms of overthrowing President Saddam is likely to backfire and to strengthen his position in Iraq and among Arab and Islamic communities. If his overthrow were perceived as being pursued directly by Western military action, there would be a risk of a violent reaction in the Middle East that would pose threat to the West and it could prejudice Western interests for a long time. The precedent of attempts to "topple" Nasser is not encouraging and the risks much greater.

Steady nerves will be required even if, as is possible, a stalemate develops.

Sir John Moberly is a former ambassador to Iraq.

COMMAND

Talks held to ensure forces are co-ordinated

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THREE key issues for ensuring the successful co-ordination of American, European and Arab forces arriving in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf were being examined in detail yesterday, as the United States announced further troop deployments including the 15,400-man 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault).

Command and control, communications and logistics, the topics of high level discussions in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, will be among the most complex elements to be resolved. At least a dozen countries are likely to be involved at some stage in coming to Saudi Arabia's aid.

Co-ordination of combat aircraft will be crucial because of the potential risk of friendly fighters firing on each other in the event of an air battle with the Iraqis. One official in Washington said: "We don't want this to be a US show. There are many countries involved and there has to be a proper command and control system and an effective working relationship in any action that may need to be taken."

The Saudis have made it clear that they want to command the air forces that operate from their country. As a result, Central Command, the American military headquarters set up in 1983 to replace the US Rapid Deployment Force, is trying to work out with the Saudi authorities exactly how the chain of command will operate.

The Saudi navy, air force and army are under the control of Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, brother of King Fahd. The principal American commanders in Operation Desert Shield are General Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of Centcom, who is still based at the headquarters at MacDill air force base in Florida; Lieutenant General Charles H. Horner, who is responsible for the ground and air forces in Saudi Arabia, presently numbering at least 50,000, and is working from Riyadh; and Rear Admiral William Fogarty, in charge of the US naval forces in the region and based on the command ship USS *La Salle*.

Britain's senior commander in the area, also in Riyadh, is Air Vice-Marshal Sandy Wilson, a former fighter pilot.

Li Gen Horner, who reports to Gen Schwarzkopf, will leave for Saudi Arabia shortly.

SOVIET UNION

Cool response to initiative

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

YURI Gremitskii, a Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, yesterday described President Saddam Hussein of Iraq's proposals and conditions for ending the conflict over Kuwait as "a so-called initiative" which Moscow would need time to consider. "We must examine it to determine how realistic it is to implement its conditions," he added. "It would hardly be possible for all the conditions to be fulfilled at once."

He declined to be drawn on whether the condition that Israel should withdraw from the occupied Arab territories was an aim with which Moscow could sympathise.

Mr Gremitskii said the Soviet Union wanted to wish the Arabs' unity "in the

interests of solving the present conflict which can only harm Arab interests".

He confirmed that the Soviet Union was engaged in intense diplomacy with many of the parties involved, including the United States, Iraq, Yemen and Syria, and did not deny that Syria's contacts with Washington had been made at Moscow's suggestion.

Some of the Soviet Union's diplomatic efforts appeared to have paid off with an announcement by Tass that Iraq had agreed to the evacuation from Iraq and Kuwait of Soviet citizens. The agency said that the commission on evacuation set up by President Gorbachev at the end of last week and headed by Igor

Relax! We've seen it all before



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There have been waves of panic,

through all this before." Since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Israel has been at pains to assert that it is not involved. On the other hand for President Saddam

notably last Thursday when Iraq claimed that Israeli war planes had been painted in US markings for use in the Gulf. Israeli commentators are asking why the government, which a few months ago was raising the alarm about Baghdad's aggressive intentions, is now trying to impose calm.

Some take perverse pleasure in the fact that even Israel, which in this dispute had for once seemed peripheral, is becoming involved because of President Saddam's threats and his proposal that withdrawal from Kuwait should be linked to an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

The question anxiously asked everywhere, in shops, banks and bus queues, is "What do you think will happen?" Outwardly there is the calm of a "phony war", with Israelis and tourists sitting at pavement cafes to the sunshine. But the rush to buy gas masks is an indication that Israelis are worried. One shop in Tel Aviv has sold its entire stock and is ordering thousands more from West Germany, together with protective clothing and boots. A row has broken out over whether gas masks should be distributed to the public now or - as the government prefers - stored in civil

defence depots until really needed. The government, the newspaper *Haaretz* wrote yesterday, was taking "a calculated risk" by assuming that protective equipment could be distributed to the entire population in time.

An Israeli opinion poll yesterday said that 62 per cent of Israelis want gas masks to be distributed immediately. A lawyer, Dani Ernst, has petitioned the Supreme Court to try to force the authorities to hand them out.

But officials fear the masks would be lost, pushed to the back of cupboards, or used by children as toys and broken. Moreover, Israeli generals claim that Iraq does not have the capacity to put chemical weapons warheads on missiles, and would have to deliver poison gas by aircraft, which Israeli air defences would "blow out of the sky" long before they reached Israel.

Iraelis with their natural scepticism about official statements, are beginning to clear out their underground shelters. A report issued last year revealed that half the shelters are in poor condition, full of household rubbish, and

sometimes water and vermin. The shelters are supposed to be dry, clean and equipped with blankets, barrels of water, chemical toilets and enough tinned food for the inhabitants - in our case, three families crammed together in one small room.

Although civil defence regulations are printed in Israeli telephone directories, the new threat of chemical weapons has caused confusion. Some officials recommend the bomb shelters, while others suggest that householders should seal off an upstairs room as a refuge "because the gas would settle on the ground".

A hairdresser just off the Jaffa Road in central Jerusalem yesterday, Benny the barber and his customers refused to believe Iraq would be insane enough to attack. "I was born in Jerusalem under the British mandate," Benny said. "I have lived through all our wars. Saddam Hussein is not crazy, he knows that if he sends one rocket, just one, to Tel Aviv or Haifa, Iraq would be flattened in 24 hours. As flat as this counter." He brought his broad palm down on the surface with a bang. Twenty-four hours? "OK, less."

AUSTRALIA

Frigates given mixed send-off

TWO Australian Navy guided-missile frigates yesterday left for the Gulf to join the multinational force. They are expected to arrive in about 22 days' time.

"Australia has an important interest in the Gulf," Bob Hawke, the prime minister, told the crews of Darwin and Adelaide and the supply ship Success, which will leave today. "It's important for Australia that the world understand big countries cannot invade small neighbours and get away with it."

"Your mission is also important for the world and not just Australia because, if the end of the Cold War is in fact to usher in an era of peace, then the world at large must be able to show that it is capable of giving effect to the principles of the United Nations Charter."

Mr Hawke later branded as nonsense criticism that Australia was involving itself unnecessarily in an issue that was not its concern. "People were using exactly that sort of language of appeasement in the 1930s, and the world paid a terrible price for that sort of erroneous analysis," he said.

While John Hewson, the leader of the Opposition, has supported the move, some smaller political parties, including the Greens and some members of Mr Hawke's own Labor party, have criticised it.

A small band of protesters waved placards condemning Australia's involvement in the Gulf, and shouted: "Australia out of the Gulf - out, out, out," at the Darwin as it left Garden Island.

Gareth Evans, the foreign affairs minister, said politicians who had spoken out against Australia's decision to send the warships had fundamentally misread the Middle East confrontation. "This is not remotely comparable to Vietnam or any other controversial involvement of Australian troops in the past," he said. "It's much more akin to Korea and other situations in which Australians have gone abroad in support of multilateral UN-organised peace-keeping operations or sanctions-enforcement operations."

There are 127 Australians still trapped in Kuwait and Iraq.

OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT: MILITARY CONFRONTATION



UNITED STATES

Naval blockade will stop food getting to Iraq

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

ON THE day after Washington announced a naval blockade to enforce the UN trade embargo against Iraq, the White House said yesterday that no ships were attempting to breach the blockade and that "two or three" had turned back of their own volition.

Martin Fitzwater, the press secretary, said that international compliance with the comprehensive embargo had been excellent, and that there had been no clashes between US naval vessels and Iraqi ships.

He also declared that there would be no exceptions to the embargo. Although the UN said food and medicines should be allowed into Iraq for "humanitarian" reasons, the administration clearly does not feel that there are life-threatening shortages in Iraq.

The administration is concerned by reports that supplies are continuing to reach Iraq through Jordan, but officials say they are optimistic that Jordan will comply with the embargo. Mr Fitzwater, speaking from Mr Bush's summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, said the president would return to Washington

today for two days. On Wednesday he would be briefed on military developments in the Gulf before addressing Pentagon employees.

Huge daily dispatches to Saudi Arabia of men, planes, helicopters, tanks, missiles and other combat equipment continue.

General Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of US Central Command, said the deployment - nearly 7,000 miles by air and 12,000 by sea - was ahead of schedule. Pentagon officials say 50,000 men are now in place or on the way, and that the build-up would reach 100,000 within weeks, with contingency plans for the deployment of 200,000 men if necessary.

The first pooled reports from Saudi Arabia yesterday spoke of giant C-130 and C-5 transport planes landing every 10 minutes with troops and equipment, an intensity which has caught even the Saudis by surprise.

Administration officials deny any wish to provoke President Saddam Hussein, but want sufficient land, sea and air forces in the region to permit not just the defence of Saudi Arabia, but also his convincing defeat if he is provoked.

"We will put in whatever level of troops we need, and we're bringing in more every day," said Paul Wolfowitz, the under-secretary of defence. "We are not being specific about figures; we're just putting in everything that we can get there. When we feel that we have enough, then we will stop."

The latest troops to be ordered east include a brigade of the 24th Mechanised Infantry Division, equipped with tanks and armoured personnel carriers, a brigade of the 101st Airborne Division equipped with helicopters, and thousands of marines from the 7th Marine Amphibious Force, based in California, and the 1st Marine Amphibious Brigade, based in Hawaii.

A fourth aircraft carrier, the USS *John F. Kennedy*, is preparing to sail from Norfolk, Virginia, either to relieve the *Eisenhower*, which is presently in the Red Sea, or to augment the three carrier battle groups already in the region.

THE NETHERLANDS

Dutch and Danes agree to join international force

From MARK FULLER
IN AMSTERDAM

TWO Dutch frigates will be sent to join the multinational force in the Gulf. In a letter to parliament yesterday explaining its decision, the government said a military presence was justified because of "the vital importance for Europe of the stability, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Gulf states. And, not least, to guarantee the safety of Dutch nationals in the region."

The Netherlands has 159 nationals in Iraq, 85 in Kuwait and about 1,500 in Saudi Arabia.

The government said its move was also designed to boost international solidarity and to help discourage further Iraqi aggression. A maritime force was the most flexible military presence and could contribute to an eventual blockade of Iraqi ports.

The vessels are the Witte de With, a modern frigate with special air-defence systems and a Tarter guided-missile system, and the Pieter Florisz, a standard frigate with two Lynx helicopters. Both ships are fitted with air-defence systems which can intercept missiles, including Exocets.

The frigates, whose crews together total 360, also have protection against chemical weapons. They are to leave within a week.

The frigates' role will be decided in consultation with other members of the multinational force and the members of the Western European Union, the spokesman said.

The Netherlands and Belgium have called for an urgent meeting of the union, under whose flag the Dutch ships will probably sail.

□ DENMARK: Uffe Elleman-Jensen, the Danish foreign minister, has said Denmark would take part in an international maritime blockade against Iraq if it were organised under United Nations auspices and, if necessary, send ships into the Gulf.

Mr Elleman-Jensen praised the United States for

taking the initiative in sending forces to defend Saudi Arabia from possible Iraqi aggression. "It's almost shameful that we Europeans come limping behind," he said at the weekend.

He said international forces, under the auspices of the UN, could play the role of policeman in the Gulf to enforce a UN trade embargo against Iraq. He repeated that Denmark would not close its embassy in Kuwait, for to do so would legitimise the Iraqi annexation of the country.

□ FRANCE: The government yesterday refused to join the United States in seizing tankers laden with Iraqi oil hours after a French aircraft carrier and two other warships left for the Gulf. A spokesman said a UN trade embargo against Iraq and Kuwait did not extend to intercepting shipments of Iraqi oil.

The aircraft carrier *Clemente*, guided-missile cruiser *Colbert* and supply ship *Var* earlier left Toulon for the Suez Canal, defense sources said.

EGYPT

Voice of Baghdad incites uprising

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NICOSIA

"OH YOUTHS of the Nile, rise up. Oh sons of Cairo, rise up to vindicate the Arabs and Muslims and to defend dignity and honour, as the covetous foreign powers are desecrating our chaste lands surrounding holy Mecca and Medina. Egyptian youths, advance and hit imperialist and Zionist interests everywhere on Egyptian soil. Bar foreign powers from passing through the Suez Canal, which was dug with the blood, sweat and tears of our forefathers."

Since Saturday, the 54 million people of Egypt have nightly been harangued with such Iraqi propaganda and calls to subversion on a new radio station, "The Voice of Arab Egypt," beamed from Baghdad and understood to be run by a wing of Iraq's intelligence service.

The broadcasts are being taken with extreme seriousness by Egyptian security authorities who have ordered new internal security measures to protect Arab and foreign embassies in Cairo and the thousands of foreigners living there. Security around the government has also been tightened.

Western observers said that because of widespread economic discontent, the anti-government activities of Muslim extremists and spiralling prices, Egypt, the most populous Arab nation, was ripe for a programme of subversion such as that now being mounted by the Iraqis.

So far Egypt and Syria have been the two main Arab countries where there have been no popular demonstrations in favour of Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, and where decisions to take troops to join the new Arab force in the Gulf appear to have won wide popular approval.

But, as the riots by police trainees in 1986 and the Cairo bread riots of 1977 showed, there is an explosive level of discontent in Egyptian society lying just below the surface. President Mubarak has been resisting economic reforms - including subsidy cuts - demanded by the International Monetary Fund for fear of repercussions on the streets.

Baghdad's decision to open subversive broadcasts was seen in diplomatic circles as only the first of many efforts President Saddam may make to try and influence the public in moderate Arab states over the heads of their rulers.

"Look at what Hosni Mubarak, the chorus of brokers and those who trade in politics are doing," the new station asserted. "The Egyptian lands are turning into a cover for foreigners, who are on Arab lands and in Arab holy places. The Egyptian skies are open for Zionists and US aircraft to attack our brothers in Islam."

There were signs yesterday that some of the opposition parties in Egypt were turning against Egypt's decision to send forces to the Gulf, and there has been a diplomatic report of similar opposition inside the younger officer class in the armed forces.

JERUSALEM NOTEBOOK by Richard Owen

Israelis dust down the shelter as war clouds gather again

My neighbour Shlomo commented that "we've been through all this before" as we surveyed the inside of our communal bomb shelter yesterday, 1967, 1973, you name it. We will survive again ... Mind you, this business about gas masks is something new." An Israeli bomb shelter is an impressive and, in the present circumstances, a reassuring sight. All buildings are required by law to have one. To reach ours, in a block of flats in a modern district near the United Nations headquarters in West Jerusalem, we go down a flight of stairs to the cellar. Next to the cellar is a big white iron door.

Shlomo, a lawyer by profession, produces a key, and the door, like the entrance to a bank safe, swings open to reveal a room 12ft by 8ft, full of tools, old suitcases and assorted junk. The steel door has a rubber seal to keep out radioactivity and poison gas. On the other side of the room is a small escape hatch leading to the garden above. "Of course, all this will be cleared out when the time comes," Shlomo said, waving a hand at the debris. How will we know when the time comes? "We will know. We've been

through all this before." Since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Israel has been at pains to assert that it is not involved. On the other hand for President Saddam



Hussein and his fervent supporters among many ordinary Arabs, Palestinians included, the question of Israel and Palestine is paramount.

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notably last Thursday when Iraq claimed that Israeli war planes had been painted in US markings for use in the Gulf. Israeli commentators are asking why the government, which a few months ago was raising the alarm about Baghdad's aggressive intentions, is now trying to impose calm. Some take perverse pleasure in the fact that even Israel, which in this dispute had for once seemed peripheral, is becoming involved because of President Saddam's threats and his proposal that withdrawal from Kuwait should be linked to an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

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defence depots until really needed. The government, the newspaper *Haaretz* wrote yesterday, was taking "a calculated risk" by assuming that protective equipment could be distributed to the entire population in time.

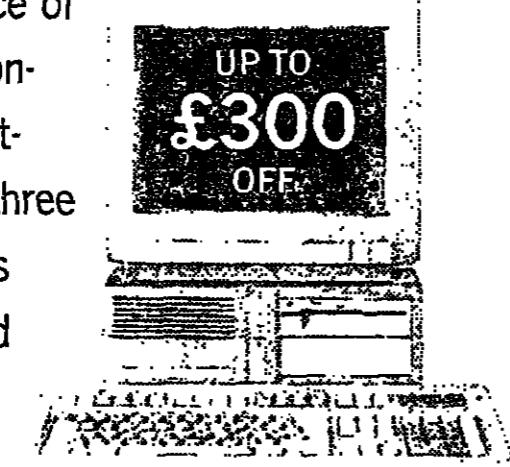
An Israeli opinion poll yesterday said that 62 per cent of Israelis want gas masks to be distributed immediately. A lawyer, Dani Ernst, has petitioned the Supreme Court to try to force the authorities to hand them out.

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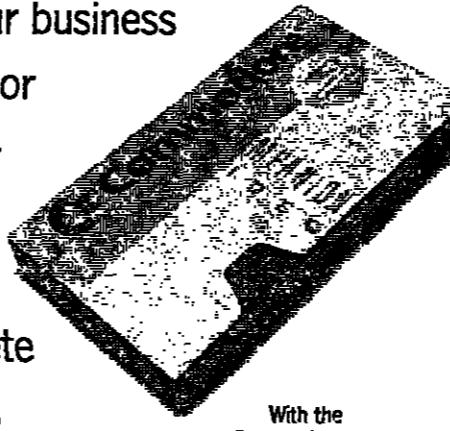


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MPs urge review of spending on response to global warming

By RICHARD FORD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS were urged yesterday to review the multi-million pound energy research budget and to re-examine spending on programmes that are key aspects of the United Kingdom's response to the greenhouse effect.

As part of the review of priorities, the energy select committee said that the energy department should provide details of the energy needs and problems that its research and development programme was designed to meet.

A report by the committee

called for a speeding up of the department's review of the potential of wave power. It added that if significant errors in earlier assessments of wave energy devices were discovered, an independent body should investigate allegations that there had been deliberate distortion of evidence.

The report criticised the amount of money provided for nuclear publicity by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) compared with the cash spent by the department on other promotional activity. It said the planned spending in 1990-91 of £3.1 million by UKAEA on

its public information programme was disproportionately large by comparison with the department's £3.3 million publicity budget. The big element in the department's publicity budget was promoting energy efficiency.

Geoffrey Chipperfield, permanent under-secretary at the department, told the committee that spending on energy efficiency had been reduced 12 months ago because the government decided that general publicity on the topic was no longer effective because there was greater public understanding of energy efficiency. The MPs questioned whether ministers had adopted the right priorities for research and development.

"We believe that the department needs to keep its expenditure under close scrutiny to ensure that its priorities remain appropriate, and we regard its spending plans for 1991-2 and 1992-3 as more than usually provisional."

The report said targets for control of carbon dioxide emissions might lead to a re-examination of the level of departmental spending on energy efficiency and research and development. "Spending more money does not necessarily make policies more effective, but we will not easily be

convinced that tiny or even declining budgets, as in the cases of several important research and development areas and energy efficiency, are appropriate for programmes which should be significant aspects of the UK's response to the greenhouse effect."

Questioning whether ministers had adopted the right priorities for research and development, the report said: "We doubt that an R and D programme which involves spending three times as much on nuclear R and D as on all other energy R and D put together is a good reflection of the UK's future energy needs and opportunities."

The report showed that nuclear R and D amounted to 78 per cent of the budget in 1989-90, falling to a projected 72.1 per cent in 1990-1.

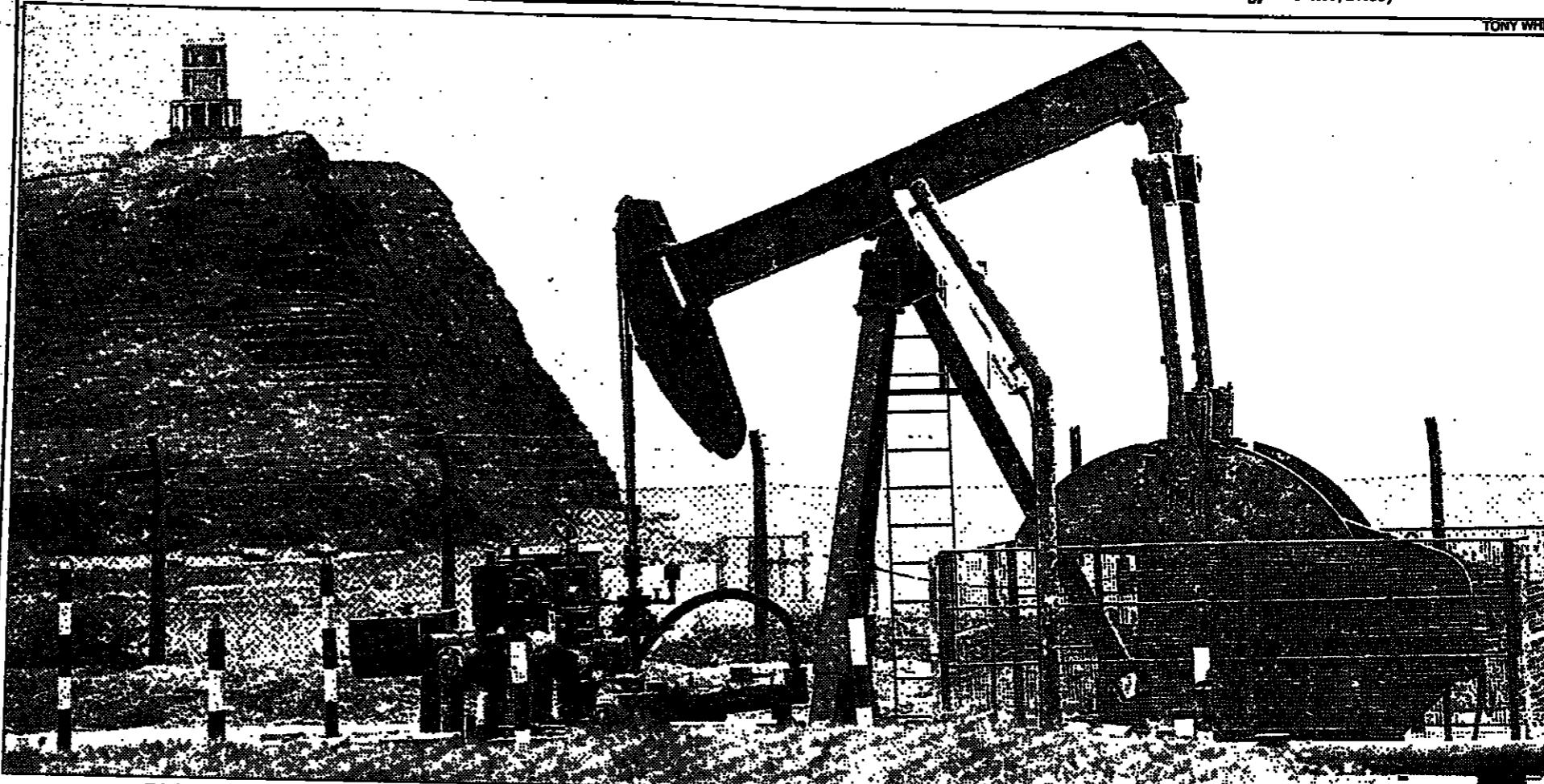
It also criticised the department's insistence that expenditure on research into coal-based energy was conditional on the involvement of industrial partners, whereas this did not apply to any of the nuclear R and D. The report said that unless the department increased its assistance to British Coal's topping cycle research, which aims to increase the thermal efficiency of coal-fired generation, the percentage of its R and D budget spent on coal-based energy

would fall from 4.2 per cent to a trifling 1.5 per cent.

The report also questioned the considerable costs of a further 60 years' work on fusion reactors against the potential benefits from a commercial fusion reactor that would not be available until the second half of the next century at the earliest. The report added that on present estimates the UKAEA faced liabilities of more than £3 billion for decommissioning nuclear reactors and other facilities.

The Department of Energy's Spending Plans, 1990-91: Energy Committee Seventh Report (Stationery Office; £7.85)

TONY WHITE



Rising output: BP's number one oil well at Kimmeridge, Wytch Farm, Dorset, which has recently trebled production to 100 barrels a day

North Sea rig strikers condemned as cynical

By KERRY GILL

LEADERS of the unofficial strikes that have hit essential maintenance work in the North Sea oil and gas industries were yesterday accused of "cynical opportunism" in an attempt to increase union power offshore, by the director-general of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association.

As up to 73 platforms were said to be affected by the fourth 24-hour unofficial strike in less than two weeks, Harold Hughes claimed that the action by thousands of contract workers had nothing to do with their demand for improved safety on platforms.

Speaking in Aberdeen, Dr Hughes described the action by the Offshore Industry Liaison Committee as disgraceful. He said: "The oil companies are engaged on a huge programme of improving safety measures costing at least £750 million. Now that the companies are doing all this work, it is seen as an ideal time to use their weapon of strike, and to do so in the name of safety is disgraceful."

"We do not want to inflame passions, but we would persuade everybody to get back to work and to deal with any grievances through the correct, official union procedures... we are very concerned for the single reason that this summer the industry is carrying out the biggest programme of offshore work. Normally, this would be repair and maintenance, but this year it is mostly very important safety-related work stemming from the Piper Alpha tragedy."

The main safety work includes repositioning automatic emergency shutdown valves, to meet a government order, and fitting seabed isolation valves with fail-safe devices. The work is being done by contract workers.

Dr Hughes said that he was fed up with accusations from strike leaders that the industry was not interested in having a single authority to regulate safety. His association had recommended such an authority at the public enquiry into the Piper Alpha disaster.

The unions have called for safety offshore to come under the Health and Safety Executive. Dr Hughes said that this would be accepted by his association, but that the government should be allowed to choose the safety authority.

Dr Hughes said that the industry had safety committees offshore and allowed workers to elect anyone to them, including trade unionists. "The trade unions are seeking a situation where only trade unionists can be the safety representatives offshore," he said. "This tends to be the

situation in Norway, but there are far more trade unionists offshore in Norway."

On the strikers' demand for union recognition offshore, he said that most workers employed directly by the oil companies belonged to unions. Contract workers had full negotiating rights with their own employers.

"The official trade union leaders have walked away from this dispute and have stimulated this action," Dr Hughes said. "Their behaviour has led to a very unstructured, unfocused dispute which is rapidly running out of control. This industry is spending £6 billion a year on exploration, maintenance, safety, operating and installing new platforms. To have held hostage in this way is cavalier to the point of irresponsibility." Contract workers' take-home pay had increased by about 34 per cent in the year ending in June. The dispute was about enhancement of union power offshore.

"We cannot have the situation where, on something as complex and as potentially dangerous as an offshore platform, the offshore installation manager has his responsibilities diluted," Dr Hughes said. "My job is modelled on that of a ship's captain and, when a ship's crew goes on strike, that is regarded as something called mutiny."

Ronald McDonald, chairman of the liaison committee, said: "We have confirmed action on 73 installations. We are delighted by the support shown again today. It proves the action is snowballing."

The men were seeking a full agreement on union recognition that would, itself, enhance safety work.

The committee said that some men working on the Trident facility at Faslane, Strathclyde, had downed tools in sympathy with colleagues dismissed for joining the offshore dispute, and more men at the naval base would strike today.

The Offshore Contractors' Council, which represents the employers, said that most of the 10,000 contractors' men offshore worked normally.

Britain's biggest motororing organisation found that the number of motorists planning cutbacks in their weekly costs, was at its highest for six years.

More than half of respondents (56 per cent) told AA researchers that they planned to use their cars less, although 13 per cent had decided on the more drastic alternative of selling their car for a smaller model. Ten per cent said they were suffering the impact of inflation.

The survey of 1,000 drivers took place before the petrol price rise caused by the Gulf conflict and the AA said this

UK will be self-sufficient in oil for almost a decade

By KERRY GILL

THE United Kingdom is expected to remain self-sufficient in oil until almost the end of the decade, with substantial production levels continuing for at least 25 years, it was disclosed yesterday in the annual review of oil and gas prospects in the Grampian region (Kerry Gill writes).

The review says that more than 80 new fields could be developed over the next 20 years, and that the industry could provide more than 50,000 jobs in the region in the 1990s. Although the forecasts were made before the present tension in the Middle East, the

authors believe that their predictions, which were prepared after lengthy talks with the oil industry, will not be affected.

Over the past five years the demand for oil in the UK has increased from about 1.6 million barrels a day to 1.7 million barrels a day. That demand is expected to remain at for the next two years. From 1992, however, demand is expected to increase by about 1 per cent a year.

The United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association believes that oil production will rise to about 2 million barrels from the new year.

Earlier this summer, the production rate was up to 1.9 million barrels a day.

Nicol Stephen, chairman of the Grampian economic development committee, said the predictions emphasised the prospects for the UK continental shelf. "The continental shelf is a mature, politically stable oil province accessible to major world markets. As the centre for this crucial industry, that has to be good news for Aberdeen and Grampian," he said.

The report says that 38 exploration rigs were working in the UK sector of the northern and central North Sea, the highest number for 10 years. That is an indication of restored confidence in the offshore industry following the collapse of oil prices four years ago, it says.

By next year the number could rise to 39, fall to about 20 by the end of the century and dropping to 17 by 2006. There were at present 51 oilfields involved in production.

Mr Stephen said: "The forecasts mean more fields, more jobs and more activity. With its excellent facilities, geographical position and supportive attitude to new development, Grampian will reinforce its role as the natural centre for all sorts of energy-related business."

Oil prices are expected to rise as there is an increasing reliance on Opec oil during the decade to meet a world shortfall in supplies. The review says that investment in additional supplies from the stable North Sea will become all the more attractive to the producers, leading to maintained drilling levels and more field development.

Another alternative for the budget-conscious traveller was suggested by the Motorcycle Retailers' Association yesterday. It is telling manufacturers that they must promote more aggressively the cost benefits of using two wheels instead of four when marketing mopeds and motor-cycles.

An energy jungle was inevitable while nations refused to make themselves self-sufficient, and inherent instability verged on madness with the US relying on a distant feudal desert monarchy for half of its oil supplies.

Tony Benn, MP for Chesterfield and chairman of the left-wing Labour Campaign Group of MPs, said last night that UN sanctions should be tightened. He said that the parallel military actions by the US had not been authorised by the security council and could make the situation worse.

"Certainly if the United States were to launch a pre-emptive military strike of any kind, or even to remain on a permanent basis, that would unite the Arab world against the West and destroy the unity that has been achieved at the UN," he said.

On Saturday Enoch Powell, a former Tory cabinet minister, criticised the Labour party for not demanding the recall of parliament and the government for sending forces to defend a foreign frontier without laying its reasons before parliament.

Rowland Morgan, of the Green party, said that he saw a risk of an oil war of the type the party had predicted for the past decade. He said the present situation was the critical test of the world's ability to conserve world energy resources and, in the post-cold war situation, to resolve conflict peacefully.

An energy jungle was inevitable while nations refused to make themselves self-sufficient,

Greens and CND in alliance against Gulf military action

By JOHN WINDER

AN UNLIKELY but temporary alliance was formed yesterday to give a formal voice to minority opposition in the country to British and American military action in

the Gulf.

The Green party and the Campaign Group for Nuclear Disarmament issued a joint statement that expressed alarm at the presence of American troops in the Gulf and condemned the decision to send British forces to supplement them. The ad-hoc grouping was composed over the weekend to express the views of the 25 per cent of British people that the Greens say polls show to be opposed to the present military build-up against Iraq's actions.

Yesterday's statement supported UN action in agreeing economic sanctions against Iraq, but said that the presence of foreign troops representing countries with vested interests in the region was destabilising.

"Those countries have been largely responsible for the arms build-up in the Gulf through their historical role of selling weapons to all sides, and their actions are particularly inappropriate," it said.

Rowland Morgan, of the Green party, said that he saw a risk of an oil war of the type the party had predicted for the past decade. He said the present situation was the critical test of the world's ability to conserve world energy resources and, in the post-cold war situation, to resolve conflict peacefully.

He has decided that the public would recoil from a further bout of party political mud-slinging at a time when British air and naval units are at risk of attack from Iraq.

Plans to renew this week the "summer heat on Labour" campaign have been quietly shelved pending the outcome of Western intervention in the region.

Courting couple may hold Gow bomb clue

A courting couple could provide vital information for police hunting the IRA unit that killed Ian Gow, the Conservative MP for Eastbourne.

The couple were seen in a car close to the MP's home in Hankham, East Sussex, the evening before he died after a bomb exploded under his car two weeks ago.

Yesterday as Sussex police called for the couple to come forward, Inspector Dick Horner said: "We don't suspect this couple. The road is one of the main routes through the village and could have been used by the bombers. Several people saw this couple between 9.30pm and 11.30pm and it is possible they might have noticed something."

They were seen in a white saloon bearing a black number plate with white letters. It was parked half a mile from Mr Gow's home at the Hankham Road entrance to Saxon Nurseries. The appeal for the couple to identify themselves was made after police mounted six roadblocks around Hankham before dawn yesterday in the continuing search for two Ford Sierra cars seen near the village before the bombing.

Strike threat by ITN staff

Independent Television News could face strike action if management this week refuses to reconsider its 4.5 per cent pay offer and plans to introduce compulsory all-night working at half the present night premium rate.

ITN staff yesterday unanimously called on their unions to organise a ballot for industrial action "unless major and immediate concessions" are made at talks later this week. This could mean one-day strikes similar to those organised by BBC staff last year.

Rushdie appeal

An appeal against the ban on a video depicting Salman Rushdie, the writer, as a drunkard who tortures and shoots Moslems will be heard on Friday. The Video Appeals Committee will decide whether to grant a certificate to *International Guerrillas*, banned by the British Board of Film Classification last month.

CORRECTION

The replica Concorde at the Bognor Regis Birdman Rally, pictured in yesterday's later editions, was flown by its maker, Allan Warren, of Beckenham, Kent, and not, as stated, by a Ford open prison inmate. We apologise for this mistake.

As the grouse fall to the guns, a lone magpie turns savage

By RONALD FAUX AND MICHAEL McCARTHY

AS GROUSE fell to the guns on moorlands around Britain yesterday, the glorious 13th, news came that a Nantwich doctor had been attacked by a magpie.

This elegant twist on the theme of men biting dogs led Dr John Turner, aged 77, of Rose Farm, Worleston, to raise the need to deal with the explosion of magpies with the Country Landowners Association.

The association is seeking ways of controlling the species, which it now describes as a "feathered terrorist". Dr Turner asked for the subject to be put on the agenda of the association's Cheshire branch after he caught a magpie in an outhouse, feeding on the family cat's dinner.

Instead of showing the normal timid respect of bird for man, the magpie attacked him. "More seriously, my impression is that magpie numbers have greatly increased in the last few years, particularly around here and, particularly in the spring," he said. Magpies had attacked

successive batches of mallard duck, killed a dozen five-week old chickens within half an hour on a poultry farm and raided swallows' nests to eat the young.

Association members are alarmed that a draft EC directive would seem to protect the birds which can at present be culled legally by landowners who believe there are too many of the birds on their property.

Dr Turner said: "There is evidence that magpies spread disease when they peck through the tops of milk bottles."

Back on the grouse moors, saboteurs succeeded in disrupting the Duke of Westminster's shoot in the Forest of Bowland in Lancashire. The duke's party of eight guns abandoned the shoot after the first drive when a crowd of more than 50 saboteurs appeared on the 19,000-acre Abbystead estate at Haworthwaite Fell.

Rob Banks, the estate manager, said: "People were frustrated, as the signs were

Crush barrier alarm system

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A CROWD monitoring system capable of rapidly pinpointing life-threatening crushes at open-air concerts and sports stadia has been developed by British engineers in time for the new soccer season.

The network, which has been on trial at Manchester United football club, uses carefully-sited sensors to detect hazardous crowd build-ups on the terraces and near stairwells, passageways and entrances.

If the system had been in place at Hillsborough, Sheffield, during the 1989 FA Cup semi final, the incident that led to the loss of 95 lives might have been avoided, the system's inventors believe.

Detecting potentially dangerous build-ups is based on visual, qualitative, judgements by police and safety officials using television crowd control cameras or officers on the ground.

For the first time, senior officials will have an accurate, quantitative measure of how packed supporters or audiences are at the base of terrace.

This will allow the quick

deployment of officers before a situation worsens, said Frank Woodhead, a divisional manager of NNC of Knutsford, Cheshire, part of the GEC group and the company which has developed the network.

At the heart of the system, which a team at the company's engineering development centre began investigating after the Hillsborough disaster, are pressure sensors installed at the base of terrace.

The programme was set up to help the reforming countries of Eastern Europe with advice and training, and at present covers Poland, Hungary and Czech

Finding of gene may aid cancer research

By THOMSON PRENTICE
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE discovery of a gene involved in an obscure, incurable disease may be a key to advances in cancer research, scientists said yesterday.

The defective gene causes neurofibromatosis, also known as NF1, a disorder of the central nervous system that affects about 20,000 people in Britain. The condition produces a baffling variety of symptoms, including benign tumours, called neurofibromas. Researchers now believe that these may be an intermediate stage between normal tissue and cancer.

The NF1 gene, which was identified last month, has been characterised since as one of a group called tumour-suppressor genes, which, when normal, keep cancer growth switched off, but, when defective, allow tumours to progress. They are known to be among the causes of cancers of the lung, the breast and the colon.

"We expect it will make a fundamental contribution to our understanding of cancer genetics," Raymond White, professor of human genetics at Utah University, who helped to locate the gene, said yesterday. Future experiments might suggest new forms of therapy to block cell growth in neurofibromas, he said.

Professor White's research is reported in this week's issue of the scientific journal *Cell*.

John Blackwell, general secretary of the Neurofibromatosis Association, British charity raising funds for research into the condition, said: "The new information about the gene is an important advance in the treatment of NF1 and may also be of great significance in cancer research."

"We are delighted by the rate at which progress is being made. Until recently, few people knew anything about this disorder."

Children of parents with the defective NF1 gene stand a 50 per cent chance of having neurofibromatosis, but the severity of symptoms in an individual is unpredictable.

Tumours can appear on the spinal cord, in the brain or near vital organs. Deafness, facial disfigurement and bone deformities may also occur.

A British woman who settled in Tasmania in the mid-19th century is responsible for the island now having a very high rate of Huntington's chorea, a rare, inherited nervous disorder, according to Australian researchers. The woman arrived in Tasmania in 1848 and bore 13 children, most of whom had the condition, and 75 per cent of Tasmania's cases of it can now be traced back to her, doctors say in the *Medical Journal of Australia*.

Tasmania has 12.1 cases per 100,000 people, compared to a rate of between three and seven per 100,000 in the rest of the developed world.

Ambulance chiefs call for high-speed emergency teams

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

AMBULANCE leaders yesterday outlined proposals to improve emergency services in the wake of disasters such as the Hillsborough stadium tragedy and the Clapham rail crash.

Vernon Jolliffe, national secretary of the Association of Chief Ambulance Officers, said the service in the next century would rely on helicopters and motor-cycles speeding highly trained teams to accidents.

Skilled treatment of victims would begin at the incident scene with one qualified paramedic in each ambulance team, he said. In addition, a paramedic rescue service, with specially trained staff, would be set up to support other emergency services at high-risk functions, including football matches.

The service would help

coastguard and cliff rescue services and be on standby for mountaineering expeditions and mining accidents. Ambulance staff applying to join the service would have to pass a rigorous medical examination to ensure they had the necessary stamina.

Launching the *Ambulance 2000* report in London, Mr Jolliffe said that the ambulance service must remain part of the National Health Service. He rejected recent proposals by the Chief and Assistant Fire Officers' Association to take over accident and emergency operations, claiming it would increase costs without an improvement in services. Close accountability to medical colleagues was vital, he said.

All ambulance services in the United Kingdom would be made into NHS emergency

resource centres to mastermind medical plans for dealing with disasters involving serious injury, the report says. Each of the 66 chief ambulance officers would take responsibility for health emergency planning and "site control" for the health service in their area.

The standard of first aid and medical facilities at big sporting events and other large gatherings would improve dramatically in the next ten years, the report says.

Value for money is an important factor. Funding for improved services would come from several sources, the report adds. They would include the extra money for defibrillation machines and staff training announced by Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, last week. However, the service would also have to rely heavily on voluntary contributions and efficiency savings, the report says.

Money could be raised by selling services such as a message service for GPs, handling an emergency bed bureau and managing hospital fire and security arrangements. Fleet management expertise could also be marketed to cover all types of NHS vehicle and many hospital transport services, where savings could be made.

An association spokesman said money could also be raised by offering commercial training for companies to comply with regulations on health hazards. The report suggested much wider training for ambulance paramedics, to include emergency obstetric and gynaecological treatment and more drug therapy.

Roger Poole, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, supported the increased paramedic training but he condemned the report as a smokescreen to sell off non-emergency ambulance services.

"The plan gives a green light for individual services to break with national standards for non-emergency work," he said.

GPs capitalised on the open-ended offer by taking on high numbers of practice nurses, receptionists, physiotherapists and other practice staff. More than £350 million has been allowed for staff pay and £113 million for improvements to premises, in an allocation which is more than double the £232 million spent in 1989/90.

Doctors have paid the price of increasing staff in advance. Only £15 million has been allocated this year to pay for new staff or to make improvements mid-year. The £469 million also only allows for a

"reasonable" cost of living increase for existing staff, so extra increments will have to be covered by the £15 million.

Under regulations detailed in the GP contract that came into effect in April, the government has to provide 70 per cent of the costs for every staff member employed by GPs in March 1990, and every pre-emptive improvement scheme authorised by that date.

The British Medical Association said it was concerned that the allocation made no mention of salary increments for present staff. "We fear that GPs will have to dig into their development costs to fund salary increments. We do not think £15 million, which is only 3.2 per cent extra this year, will go very far to meet requirements," a spokeswoman said.

Announcing details of the extra money yesterday, Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, said GPs and their services represented the basic building block of the health service. "This is a further investment in the family doctor service. It will help GPs implement the new contract."

National condom week opens with rallying cry to women

WOMEN should buy and carry condoms themselves instead of relying on their partner, the director general of the British Safety Council said yesterday (Jill Sherman)

irrespective of any other method of contraception being used.

The aim of national condom week was not only to increase the personal and social acceptance of the condom, he said, but to educate people into modifying high-risk behaviour associated with the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, and to become part of the condom friendly generation, he said. "Casual sex is risky

Too many people considered that anything that happened abroad had no relevance to them, he said.

"The global epidemic [of Aids] is gaining momentum. Heterosexual transmission of HIV is increasing at an alarming rate in industrialised countries, especially in urban areas where sexually transmitted diseases are commonplace and drug injection is practised," he said.

Young people in particular could become a real resource in preventing infection, he said. Their response to the information and education would determine the future.

National condom week marks the third annual campaign of the British Wellness Council, a committee of the British Safety Council. The council has published a ten-point condom safety code warning of the pitfalls of failing to use the contraceptive correctly.

Both partners should learn how to put on and take off a condom properly and only condoms bearing the British Standards Institution kite-mark should be bought, it says.

In-car TV gets poor reception

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

THE anxious executive in a traffic jam could be saved the worry at the wheel of missing his favourite soap opera by the ultimate gadget: an in-car television.

Philips says that it will have the first system designed to allow moving cars to pick up television signals available in Britain next month at a cost of between £1,000 and £1,500.

A 4in liquid crystal display television screen is fed through two aerials monitoring the airwaves for the strongest signal. A video recorder is also available.

The idea has, however, received a poor reception from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, which

is campaigning for fewer high-tech distractions for drivers. Safety experts say that with one hand on the mobile telephone and the other searching for the hi-fi button, the motorist is already under siege from high technology, affecting concentration and leading to accidents.

Although Philips emphasised that its system was not to be viewed by the driver while the vehicle was moving, RoSPA is worried that it will be open to abuse.

The Department of Transport said that it was illegal to have a television screen operating within the view of the driver. Philips said that the Carvision system was not

cal in origin, not the result of pollution by metals.

The size of the particles is consistent with those found in other creatures with navigational skills. Racing pigeons are thought to use their particles to navigate in the absence of sunshine, while turtles use them for returning to their native beaches to lay their eggs. Honey bees use them to orientate their hives in a fixed relation to the magnetic field, though it is not immediately obvious why that should be useful to them.

How the systems work in any of these species remains to be worked out, but it seems improbable they are there by accident. It would appear, however, that many species have a sense of direction that man lacks.

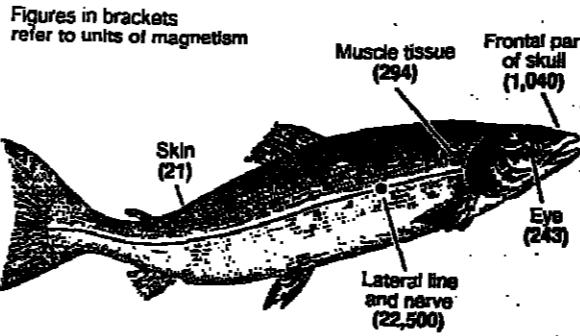
By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

THE mystery of how the salmon finds its way back across thousands of miles of ocean to the river where it was born may have been solved.

Three British scientists have detected the presence of magnetic particles in the brain and along the lateral line of the Atlantic salmon. The scientists think that the salmon use these particles of magnetite to detect and follow the Earth's magnetic field.

Particles of magnetite have been found in the brains of other creatures with navigational skills, including racing pigeons, turtles and honey bees. However, according to the scientists, whose report appears in the current issue of the *Philosophical Trans-*

How magnetism helps salmon navigate



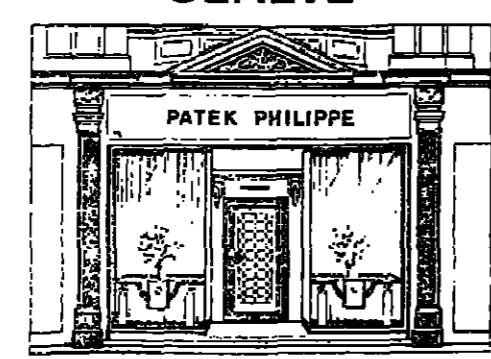
actions of the Royal Society, this is the first time that they have been so accurately pinpointed in a migratory fish. Andrew Moore, a marine biologist at the Fisheries Research Laboratory in Lowestoft, Suffolk, collaborated with Stuart Freake and Ian

Thomas, physicists from the Open University, to analyse specimens from 17 Atlantic salmon, 11 smolts and six adults. Using a highly sensitive magnetometer, they found minute beads of magnetic material in the frontal region of the skull and along the lateral line, which runs the length of the fish and is connected to the central nervous system.

The lateral lines are used by the fish to balance, to maintain distance in shoals and to detect predators. Dr Moore said: "It would seem that the Atlantic salmon has evolved to develop magnetic particles in the lateral lines which would be sensitive to the geomagnetic field, helping it to orientate itself during the high-seas phase of its migration."

Ten times as much magnetic material was found in the adult fish as in the smolts, suggesting that the fish generates the particles as it grows. The absence of any measurable quantities of other metals seems to demonstrate that the magnetic particles are not

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Cutbacks hit training for most needy, Labour says

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

YOUNG people who most need help in training are failing to receive it because of cuts in government grants to voluntary organisations, the Labour party said yesterday as it kept up its campaign against the new training councils.

Derek Fatchett, Labour spokesman on education and training, said that the training agency and training and enterprise councils, TECs, had withdrawn grants to organisations specifically designed to assist the unemployed, the disabled, young offenders and other young people with domestic, behavioural and learning difficulties.

Mr Fatchett said: "It is now clear that the government's cuts in training budgets are particularly damaging to the disadvantaged group of young people with special education and training needs."

The government seems content to allow these young people to drift into the low-paid low-skill twilight zone of the labour market, or even worse into abject poverty and homelessness. Without any additional funding this vulnerable group of young people will be left without training and without hope."

The government white paper on public expenditure for this year shows that funding for youth training (YT) will be cut from £1,010 million for 1989/90 to £763 million in 1992/3. Expenditure for the coming year, said Mr Fatchett, is likely to fall by 10 per cent to £907 million. The public money to be spent on each trainee is being cut from £50 a week in 1987/88 to £33 a week by 1992/3.

Mr Fatchett said that the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders had closed five youth training schemes with a total 360 places in June and that Y Training Services, the YMCA scheme assisting young people who have either a criminal background or social and educational disadvantages, had cut 153 places.

The employment department said last night that the reduction in government

spending did not mean a reduction in training. A reduction in the people aged between 16 and 18 and failing unemployment meant that fewer young people required training. The government intended to increase the contribution from employers and that was already happening. In 1989/90 employers had contributed £200 million, compared with £75 million in 1987/88.

The department said that all young people would receive training as a right and that if voluntary organisations could not provide training, other organisations would.

The TUC also launched a training campaign yesterday, when it called on unions to make improved training a priority alongside pay and health and safety. It said that a major national effort was needed to bridge the "massive skills gap" growing between Britain and its competitors.

Joint action plans on training should be agreed between unions and management to identify companies' needs.

Leif Mills, chairman of the TUC education committee, said: "Getting more training for our members should be the bedrock of our purpose — giving working people the chances and the recognition that they deserve."

Latest government figures show that in 1989 about 70 per cent of people aged 16 to 18 were undergoing some form of education or training, with the percentage in full-time education rising from 25 per cent in 1975 to 34 per cent in 1989. The percentage of 16-year-olds in full-time education rose from 37 per cent to 50 per cent. In addition, about a quarter of 16-year-olds were involved in the youth training scheme between 1984 and 1989.

The proportion of 17-year-olds in full-time education rose from 25 per cent to 35 per cent, and the proportion involved in YT rose from 4 per cent in 1986 to 21 per cent in 1989. The number of 18-year-olds in full-time education has risen from 12 per cent in 1975 to 19 per cent in 1989.

More sixth formers are taking AS courses

By DAVID TYTLER

THE new advanced supplementary (AS) examinations for sixth formers are becoming more popular, according to an education department survey.

More than 46,000 students are now following AS courses — the "half A-level" — an increase of more than 70 per cent over last year. The number of those following two or more AS courses as well as two A-levels has more than doubled to 5,000. AS examinations were introduced in 1987 and are of A-level standard but with half the content.

The number of AS examination entries has increased by almost 20 per cent this year. The entries for science subjects are up by almost 50 per cent, and languages by almost 75 per cent. The survey comes as those who took this year's A-levels are awaiting their results, which will be published at schools on Thursday.

The courses are designed to broaden the education of sixth formers but heads teachers were concerned that universities would not accept them as entry qualifications. Heads were in turn criticised by government ministers for misusing the examination, either as something to be undertaken as a stepping stone to A-levels or rushed through in one year rather than the intended two.

Michael Fallon, a junior education minister, said that all higher education institutions welcomed holders of AS, and some might actually give them preference over those with A-levels alone.

Leading article, page 11

Water company to replace 'gloomy' conifer forests

A WATER company is to fell thousands of conifers, derided by critics as monotonous and gloomy, to make way for more broad-leaved species on its land (John Young writes).

For 60 years the landscape around Welsh Water's seven reservoirs in the valleys of Taf Fechan and Taf Fawr, to the south of the Brecon Beacons, has been dominated by conifer forests of larch, pine and spruce. They were planted as part of a programme to increase Britain's self-sufficiency in timber.

The eventual aim is for four-fifths of the trees to be deciduous.

The newly privatised Welsh

Museum to get naughty postcards by McGill

By JOHN SHAW

TWELVE comic postcards by Donald McGill, which led to his prosecution at Lincoln assizes for obscenity in 1954, were sold for £30 at a postcard sale in Retford, Nottinghamshire, yesterday.

The parade of fat ladies, silly parsons, red-nosed drunks and hen-pecked husbands will be part of a museum devoted to McGill's work due to open at Hay-on-Wye, Powys, by Christmas. Leon Morelli, the purchaser, chairman of the Pharos Group, said: "When you look at the jokes now you realise the trial was a nonsense."

"He had to spend a night in the cells beforehand and was fined £50 with £25 costs. Humour, social attitudes, everything has changed completely since then."

McGill's reign as king of the saucy postcards spanned half a century, and it has been estimated that more than 400 million of them have been bought. He died in 1962 leaving only £735.6d.

The cards had been owned by Michael Tickner, a collector and former joint owner of the McGill copyright. The collection included 37 original water-colours and 24,000 post-war cards.

Prices fetched by the original designs, framed with the corresponding card, ranged between £720 and £900. An unpublished original showing Adolf Hitler and the devil, captioned "Everyone's loved by someone", sold for £720.

The sale, held by Henry Spencer and Sons, of Retford, raised £23,450.

Steam tractor saved from roadside grave

JAMES MORGAN



John Saunders working on a 1921 steam tractor he discovered as a rusting heap in long grass in Oxfordshire. Mr Saunders, a vehicle recoverer by trade, uses his spare time to restore the tractor, which was built at Garrett's steam works in Suffolk and designed for timber haulage. Helped by other enthusiasts, Mr Saunders, of Stotfold, Bedfordshire, aims to have the machine back on the road by May next year

Britain is bottom of women MPs table

By NICHOLAS WOOD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

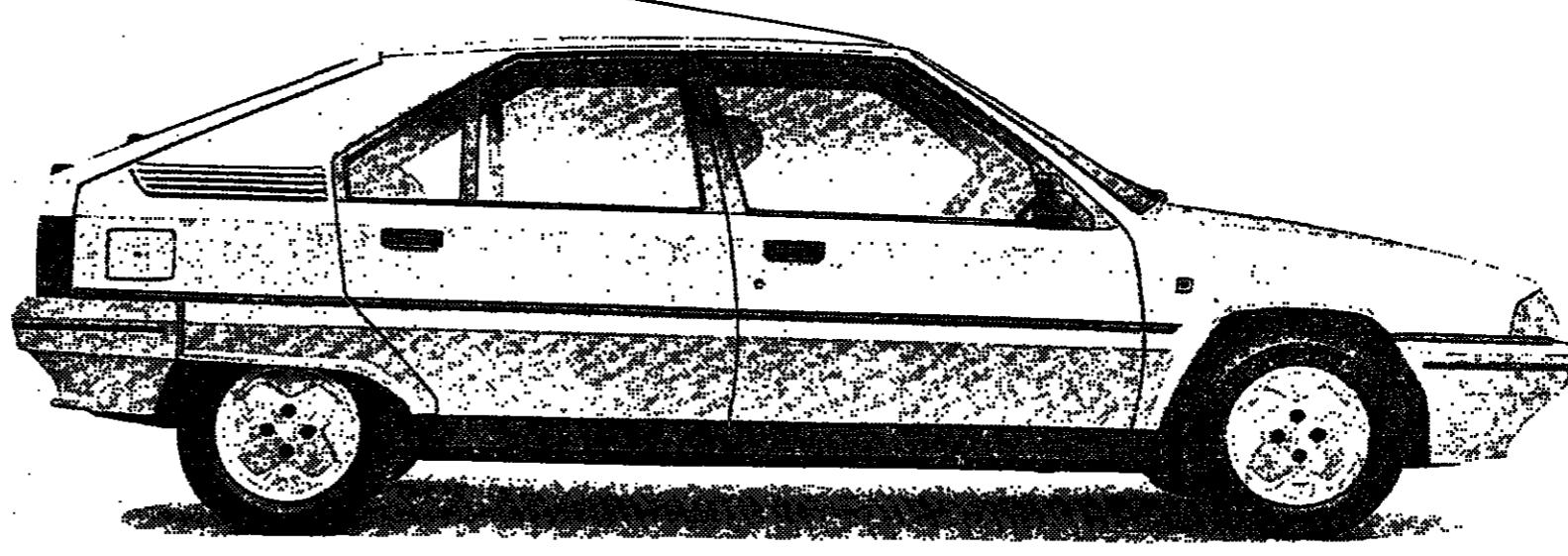
WOMEN account for a smaller proportion of MPs and ministers in Britain than in almost any other west European country, according to a new survey.

Females make up only 6.3 per cent of the House of Commons, compared with 12.9 per cent in Italy, 15.4 per cent in West Germany and 38 per cent in Sweden. Margaret Thatcher's splendid isolation as the lone woman in a 22-strong cabinet places Britain firmly at the bottom of the Euro-league with a 4.5 per cent female presence at the top table, well behind Germany's 11.1 per cent and Norway's 44 per cent.

Susan McRae, a senior research fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, who publishes the figures in the latest issue of *Parliamentary Affairs*, said that the proper representation of women in a nation's political life was essential.

She said that in the 70 years since women got the vote, their strength in the Commons had hardly changed. There were 14 female MPs in 1929 and 19 in 1979. However, the last election, which saw 41 women elected to the Commons, suggested that attitudes were changing.

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Doe determined to stay in office and 'prevent bloodbath'

From AGENCIES IN MONROVIA

PRESIDENT Doe of Liberia intends to remain in office for at least a year after a West African peacekeeping force intervenes in the country's bloody civil war. Selle Thompson, a government spokesman, yesterday told Western news agency reporters.

The three had been arrested and beaten, then taken to the president's heavily guarded mansion after crossing on foot to government-controlled territory in the centre of Monrovia, the capital, on Sunday. Government soldiers accused them of being spies and threatened to shoot them, but they were later released.

Mr Thompson told them: "The best thing is for Doe to stay... If he decided to leave tomorrow morning there would be a bloodbath. The soldiers would go on a rampage."

President Doe had previously offered to resign before the end of the year to end the conflict, which has now degenerated into tribal warfare. "It's likely that, if Doe decided to leave, the government's soldiers might even take power," Mr Thompson said. The president's earlier offer to step down before his presidential mandate expired in October 1991 was no longer valid, he added.

The African peacekeeping force, under the auspices of the Economic Community of West Africa States, is now assembling in Sierra Leone and is expected in Liberia by the end of next week.

Soldiers also took the reporters to see Isaac Nyen-

pu, a former justice minister who, they said, was injured in the throat and back by fire from a United States helicopter last Thursday. America has denied that its helicopters, which earlier evacuated American citizens from Monrovia, had attacked any targets.

Mr Thompson and senior officers apologised to the reporters for the behaviour of their troops. "You have to understand, they're very nervous," Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Thomas, head of an anti-terrorist squad, said.

Soldiers had forced the three reporters to walk shoeless, slapping and punching them, and several times threatening them with rifle butts. Their shirts were ripped from their chests and their watches, wallets, money and other valuables forcibly taken. Only some items were returned on the orders of senior officers.

After two hours the reporters were allowed to leave and make their way back to rebel-held territory without incident.

Mr Thompson said US forces had also intervened in Liberia by spraying tear gas from a helicopter on government troops in central Monrovia early on Sunday.

Washington, which has stationed four ships with helicopters off the coast to evacuate nationals and to protect the American embassy, has consistently denied

setting up a non-racial constitution, rather than wait for the implementation of such a constitution.

"We may be content with a declaration of intent, but we are the people who will determine that."

In additional conciliatory remarks in the interview on Sunday evening, Mr Mandela said the ANC had already entered into a partnership of sorts during its recent "talks about talks" with the ruling

National party. "In a way there is an alliance now, because we have addressed together the question of the removal of obstacles (to negotiations) and we have succeeded," he said.

A shift in ANC sanctions policy would depend on building confidence and trust between the parties in eventual full negotiations on ending apartheid, he said.

While the ANC was as worried as anyone else about

the economy, the time for the lifting of sanctions was not yet near. Mr Mandela's remarks came after the ANC concession last week in suspending its 29-year guerrilla campaign, which cleared the last hurdles to talks between Pretoria and black movements on a new political future.

But Mr Mandela warned whites that they had to expect continuing political unrest as long as apartheid remained.

Mandela softens demands on ending sanctions

From REUTER
IN JOHANNESBURG

NELSON Mandela, softening a key demand of the black opposition, says the African National Congress may relax its conditions for the lifting of trade sanctions against South Africa. Smiling and relaxed in a television interview, Mr Mandela said the ANC sanctions campaign might settle for a declaration of intent from President de Klerk on

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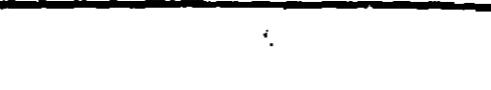
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Pakistan's emergency rule to stay until polls

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN ISLAMABAD

PAKISTAN marks Independence Day today under the gloom and uncertainty of a state of emergency which the interim cabinet has decided to keep in place until the elections that have been promised for October 24.

The emergency, conceding detention without trial and almost complete powers of arrest, was imposed when Benazir Bhutto was sacked as prime minister last week, the fifth time in Pakistan's short history that executive authority has been used to dismiss a government.

The interim cabinet's decision to continue the emergency reflects concerns that Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's party might organise mass demonstrations against what it calls the "quasi-military coup". So far, however, Pakistanis have remained subdued as their country slips into worsening political turmoil.

The acting government is swiftly introducing populist measures, such as cutting the price of some essential commodities. The move demonstrates that the administration will not limit itself to a genuine caretaker role before

Greece and Albania in border clash

Athens - Greece protested to Albania yesterday over a border incident in which a Greek officer fired warning shots to stop five Albanian soldiers penetrating Greek territory (Chris Elton writes).

The Albanians were in pursuit of a 27-year-old Greek Albanian driver from Girokaster, who escaped across the border near the Katavio frontier post and sought political asylum.

Party man

Guanajuato City, Guanajuato's ruling Christian-Democratic party has named a former foreign minister, Alfonso Cabrera, to contest controversial general elections set for November in which General Efrain Rios Montt, a former junta leader, is the front runner. (Reuters)

Tibet task

Hong Kong - The Chinese Academy of Sciences is organising a Sino-British expedition including two British mountaineers, William Holgate and Tim Martin, to explore the Arka Tag region in northern Tibet, an area which has been closed to foreigners for nearly a century. (AFP)

Jumbo claim

Johannesburg - South African insurers have paid out a £64,000 claim to Willie Jouber, the owner of a game lodge in Transvaal, whose helicopter was trampled by five young elephants when he left it outside his home overnight. Mr Jouber said his brokers could not help laughing. (Reuters)

Korean travellers balked at border

From SIMON WARNER AND ASSOCIATED PRESS in SEOUL

A WEEK of free travel across the Korean border, proposed separately by both South and North Korea but never discussed between them, failed to begin as scheduled yesterday.

Few of the more than 6,000 South Koreans who had applied to cross the border at the truce village of Panmunjom turned up. Those who did were turned back by riot police because the North Koreans had refused to guarantee their safe return.

At least 15 peace activists cut a barbed wire fence near the border yesterday and were arrested as they rushed towards the demilitarised zone separating North and South Korea.

Elsewhere in South Korea, thousands of dissidents, students and divided families demanded to be allowed to visit the communist North.

"Free travel across the border," claimed 3,000 students gathered at Yonsei University in Seoul. Police fired tear gas to disperse a group of about 40 students throwing stones at one of the university's main gates.

"North - open the door," shouted hundreds of middle-aged Koreans at a border rally demanding that they be allowed to visit North Korea.



A fireman taking a rest from the fray during a blaze in Yosemite national park, California. Fires started by lightning have ravaged more than 200,000 acres of Californian forest in the past week, and experts said it could get "much worse" because of the long drought.

In Yosemite, which has been off-limits to

tourists since last Friday, two fires had burned more than 15,000 acres. Flames were close to the Merced Grove, a stand of giant sequoias, and the Badger Pass ski area.

At the weekend there were also fires in parts of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington state. A fire in south-central Montana was

brought under control late on Saturday. The national firefighting command centre said nearly 20,000 firemen were at work on fires that had covered 856,000 acres.

About 2,800 soldiers have begun firefighting training at bases in Washington state and Colorado. (AP)

Science of drought, page 10



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Revenge killings in Sri Lanka

From VIJITHA YAPA
IN COLOMBO

ABOUT 100 Tamils living in a refugee camp in Veranam in Sri Lanka's Eastern province have been attacked by Muslims, a spokesman for the Tamil political party, Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation, claimed yesterday. Government sources confirmed the attack and put the number of casualties at 21.

The attack, on Sunday, was in retaliation for the slaughter on Saturday of 173 Muslims, according to the latest military figures, by Tamil Tiger rebels.

Revenge killings between the island's two largest minority groups, the Tamils and Muslims, could now escalate. The Tigers are believed to be killing Muslims because, although Tamil-speaking, they have supported the security forces. In some areas Muslims have been given until August 20 to leave or be killed by the Tigers.

Muslims claim that more than 500 members of their community have been killed during the last two months of bloody conflict between government forces and the Tamil Tigers.

Meanwhile, 15 Sinhalese were killed by Tamil Tiger rebels in Eastern province yesterday, according to security sources.



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LEGALITY OF BLOCKADE

Britain's decision to join the Americans in using such naval force as may be necessary to enforce sanctions against Iraq commits both countries to possible military action without the express sanction of the UN security council. That does not make their action illegal. Is it unwise?

In the immediate aftermath of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, both governments were right to pre-empt security council action by freezing Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets and imposing their own trade bans, because prompt action was vital. Under last week's resolution 661, the UN has imposed binding sanctions (under article 41), and the next step would normally have been to seek security council authorisation for a naval blockade. So far, UN sanctions have been remarkably successful. In the absence of firm evidence that the UN embargo is failing, precipitate naval action would clearly weaken the principle of collective security now becoming reality for the first time in decades.

The British and American decisions have been taken not under resolution 661, but under the famous "catch-all" article 51 of the UN Charter. Where a member of the UN has suffered armed attack, that article permits individual or collective self-defence "until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security". The preamble to resolution 661 explicitly reaffirmed the right of governments to act under article 51, which has now been cited by the Emir of Kuwait in a formal request for British and American help to enforce sanctions against Iraq.

The care with which both governments have avoided the word "blockade", a term associated in international law with a state of war, indicates their awareness that they are treading delicate water. The enforcement of UN sanctions is the responsibility of the UN, not individual governments. Resolution 661 contains no authorisation to use force. This should ideally be sought, either under article 42, which explicitly envisages naval blockade, or under article 41 as a corollary of the sanctions resolution, following the precedent of Rhodesia 1967.

British diplomats insist that there has been no conscious decision to pre-empt the UN, and that the need for speedy action to stop supplies

reaching Iraq — and thus bring the whole issue to a swifter conclusion — is the only reason for the blockade. The signals from Washington are more ambiguous. The United States appears to take the view that Kuwait's article 51 request obviates the need for specific security council authorisation. Technically, a legal case can be constructed to support that view: basically that article 51 allows any state to do anything it chooses in "self-defence". But this has always been seen as a failsafe if the UN fails to act. The UN has not yet failed to act and everything should be done to encourage it to do so.

The real reason for Britain and the US initiating a blockade could be that neither believes that other permanent members of the security council will agree to any more drastic form of enforcement than the economic measures so far promulgated. Britain and the US will have reasoned that, should the security council fail to authorise the use of force, resort to Article 51 would then be legally trickier (since it justifies self-defence *until* the security council acts). But that is a thesis that should be put to the test.

Strategic considerations within the Arab world, as well as legal niceties, dictate the most intense consultation during this stage of the conflict. "Interdicting" the passage of ships through the Straits of Hormuz and the Red Sea should effectively prevent Iraq from exporting oil and would probably have the support of countries using those waterways. But to block Iraq imports, naval patrols would have to police the Jordanian port of Aqaba, a far tougher proposition. Jordan is formally neutral, but has given public support to Iraq and is already reported to be helping Baghdad circumvent the trade embargo.

A naval blockade carried out by two governments in defence of a third against a fourth, technically neutral, country needs the strongest legal backing. Were the naval force to be used in support of a security council resolution, Jordan, bound like all members of the UN to comply with sanctions, would have no case against inspection of all ships bound to and from Aqaba. It would have to take sides with a vengeance. British and American diplomats should now do everything they can to obtain such a resolution in New York. They are running precisely the risk they should most fear, isolation in the Middle East.

FACT VERSUS THEORY

An A-level candidate in chemistry ought to know the atomic weight of oxygen, and ought also to know what it means. If the candidate gets only the first of these right, should he be marked the same as the candidate who knows only the second? Around such distinctions a great educational debate is raging. When this year's A-level results are published later this week, each side will be eagerly refreshing its ammunition.

The first pupils to take the new GCSE examination in place of O levels two years ago will have sat their A levels last term. Should there be a significant drop in average performance in the 1990 A-level results, conservative educationists will be rushing in with "we told you so" while the more progressive will be renewing their attack on the A-level setters and markers for failing to update their ideas. Who will be talking more sense?

Given that the GCSE is here to stay, and that it was introduced for good reasons, the truth will lie more with the progressives. It is absurd to draw up an A-level syllabus on the assumption that pupils had just completed a traditional O-level course if none of them has done so. A levels must take account of the ending of O levels and the change in philosophy that accompanied it, especially the shift in emphasis from factual knowledge to theoretical understanding, from remembering the atomic weight table to understanding its atomic weight concept.

The distinction is sharper in science than in the arts. Reports are circulating that this year's results will show a decline in performance among candidates taking A levels in science and mathematics. Mathematics is probably the

most difficult case. How to mark a pupil who has wrongly remembered a theorem but proceeded accurately from his false premise? In this subject alone, if the results are poor, concern should be directed at the GCSE syllabus as well as at the A-level one. But in science, a shift from memory to comprehension makes sense, though it will be hard to test.

The education secretary, John MacGregor, does not want to see the character of the examination altered too much; however. With most A-level courses lasting two years evolution is wiser than revolution. The syllabus on which the 1990 examinations took place was necessarily drawn up before the first GCSE examinations in 1988, so the examiners were working in the dark. Whatever this year's A-level results, therefore, too much should not be read into them. Even if they are disastrous — which is unlikely — that will not prove that GCSE is itself a disaster.

An examination hall is not real life. Only in that artificial chamber of academic torment is a budding expert deprived of what every full-blown expert needs, a set of reference books. How to use reference books is such a basic skill that it belongs on the syllabus in its own right. A real mathematician stuck for a formula or a real chemist at a loss for an atomic weight is none the worse at his job if he looks it up.

The purpose of an examination is not purely to test the candidate's memory and the ability to cram in more facts at the last minute, though generations of candidates must have thought otherwise. GCSEs were introduced partly to correct this. A levels — and the debate surrounding them — need a dose of the same common sense.

WHITEHALL TO PRAGUE

Alan Cranston, a civil servant at the department of employment, is to be seconded to the office of Petr Blahut, prime minister of the Czech Republic. Britain is thereby making a present of "Whitehall's job creation and business skills to Eastern European countries". Mr Cranston's new chief may be less likely than seasoned observers of Whitehall's influence on business over the years to raise a sceptical eyebrow at this. One need only glance at the department of employment itself — with its large subsidies such as the Training Agency — to be reassured that there are indeed such things as "job creation skills", and that Whitehall possesses them in abundance.

All the same, for a poor country only just grappling with the bureaucratic legacy of communism, Mr Cranston's services might prove to be a Greek gift. Communist bureaucrats used to be good at job creation, though of the wrong sort. Newly-installed non-communist ministers have been heard to complain that only a hundred members of the entire Czechoslovak civil service actually do any work. Whitehall's latest expansion into central Europe may even raise a wider question. Do the Czechs really want imitations of our mandarins to govern them as the British have been governed, ever since civil service examinations came in over a century ago?

The British civil service — with its self-confidence, urbanity and otherworldliness — is indeed admired by many abroad. Distinctions between its peculiarities and the British national character are often elided. Even when leading exemplars of the Whitehall ethos are ridiculed by foreigners — for talking of "economy with the truth" instead of lying, say — their mirth is leavened by affection.

Above all, Whitehall has furnished material for one of the few authentically British

situation comedies of recent years. The British find *Yes Minister* funny because, they fancy, the inevitability of the triumph of the Sir Humphreys over elected politicians is true to life. This wry fatalism has coincided oddly with the Thatcher government, whose leader adores *Yes Minister* but enjoys beating her own civil servants at their own game. Even under Mrs Thatcher, of course, ministers come and go, but the Sir Humphreys go on forever.

How could the Czechs possibly make light of the idea of bureaucrats outwitting their democratic masters? Their own comic archetype, Jaroslav Hasek's *The Good Soldier Schwejk*, is about the "little man" surviving the terrors of Austro-Hungarian officialdom, the original home of "red tape". President Havel himself has written wittily about the same theme, bureaucracy run mad. In his play *The Memorandum* of 1965, he depicted the imposition of an absurd new bureaucratic language as an instrument of power.

As for the greatest of all Czech-born writers, Franz Kafka: his own experience of bureaucracy, gained mainly as an employee of a Prague insurance firm, was transformed by his genius into the most compelling of all metaphors of totalitarianism. Only since last November has official Czechoslovakia been able to acknowledge Kafka's prophetic nature.

Mr Cranston will find himself confronted in Prague with a civil service that is undergoing what could mildly be described as an identity crisis. If he can inject the professional impartiality which Whitehall proclaims and sometimes practises, his mission will be worthwhile for the Czechs. On the other hand, this land of Kafka, Hasek and the commissioners has a tradition that might beguile any British bureaucrat. Whitehall might learn a few new tricks from this visit.

Gulf crisis: value of intelligence and role of media

From Colonel R. F. Preston, RM

Sir, Mr R. A. Brown (August 10) has assumed that Western intelligence agencies have failed consistently to detect signs of preparation for a large-scale military adventure. He should perhaps consider the possibility that warnings were given but were ignored by the governments involved. This was certainly so prior to the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands and on another notable occasion which he omits to mention, the Egyptian attack which precipitated the Yom Kippur war.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD PRESTON,
74 Lyncroft Mansions,
Lyncroft Gardens, NW6.
August 10.

From Vice Admiral Sir Louis Le Baily

Sir, While it was inevitable that someone would start criticising our intelligence services over Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, it was sad to see *The Times* leading the pack (leading article, August 9).

Intelligence can and almost invariably does give accurate advance knowledge of capabilities and a precise estimate of a range of intentions. In autocracies and dictatorships with modern communications, capabilities can be turned into an intention and then action within minutes.

If, as a result of intelligence as to capabilities and possible intentions, democracies do not exercise restraint or take anything other than diplomatic action, then an excuse for a dictator to do his worst is at once provided; and the democracy involved is in the dock, if not always internationally then certainly in the media.

However, able and discreet a gaggle of privy councillors might prove, they would not be able to alter these hard facts of everyday life in the world of today.

Yours truly,
LOUIS LE BAILY,
Garlands House,
St Tudy,
Bodmin, Cornwall.
August 9.

From Captain R. Hamilton

Sir, The criticisms in today's leader may be founded on fact; although such assertions are — and

should be — very difficult to substantiate.

In common with the advice given by the Civil Service, reports from the security services cannot be publicised by politicians, either by way of excuse or vindication.

As that exceptionally wise man, Sir Richard ("Joe") Jackson, Assistant Commissioner (Crime) at Scotland Yard and President of Interpol, put it in his autobiography in 1967:

Britain's security services are efficient enough, but they can only gather information. They cannot alter the climate of opinion or force a Government to take action. Neither the fight against spies nor the fight against crime can ever be completely won; but both can be lost, and the blame for losing them rests more often with the public and the politicians than with the security services or the police.

Yours faithfully,
R. HAMILTON,
West Dean,
Salisbury, Wiltshire.
August 9.

From Mr James Adams

Sir, I was disappointed to read Admiral Fieldhouse's letter in *The Times* (August 11) regarding the media's responsibilities in war.

During the Falklands war, when he was commander of the British forces, the military's relationship with the media was a combination of distrust and disdain. The media was given the minimum information possible, was lied to and was obstructed at every turn by a military which seemed to believe that the media was as much an enemy as Argentina.

This ill-informed view resulted in a great deal of harmful speculation in the press about plans and intentions. But this speculation was not a result of the media's wish to harm the war effort — indeed there was not a single major newspaper or television station that did not support the war — but a result of ignorance. After all, the media cannot report facts, or even not report facts which might be damaging, if those facts are not made available.

After the Falklands war a number of studies were carried out to see how relations with the media could be improved in times of tension or war. A common theme of all these studies was that there should be greater openness be-

tween the military and the media. This was accepted by the Ministry of Defence and welcomed by the media. A number of steps have been taken to put in place the machinery that will actually help rather than hinder the press in time of war. But there remains a residual distrust of the media at senior levels in the military establishment.

After some initial hesitation, American journalists in limited numbers will be allowed to go to the Gulf (report, August 13). This is clearly sensible. However this first tentative step will need to be matched in London. Otherwise, the result will be exactly the kind of damaging speculation of which Admiral Fieldhouse complains.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES ADAMS
(Defence Correspondent),
The Sunday Times,
1 Pennington Street, E1.
August 13.

From Mr Nick Carpenter

Sir, Martin Fletcher in Washington writes (August 10):

The Pentagon is disclosing few details of military movements and has appealed to the media to withhold information of use to Iraq. However, it was apparent that by yesterday morning about 4,000 troops from the 82nd Airborne Division had... a hundred F15 fighter aircraft... Five American aviators... about 4,000 US marines... and so on.

Whose side are you on anyway?

Yours faithfully,
NICK CARPENTER,
4 Lawrence Drive,
Canford Cliffs,
Poole, Dorset.
August 10.

From Mr E. J. Hart

Sir, Have we so soon forgotten that "careless talk costs lives"? The media, especially BBC Newsnight, are not so much careless as culpable in briefing the President of Iraq. He is being provided with just about all the information an adversary requires save the names and service numbers of our personnel.

Yours very truly,
E. J. HART.

ANDREW MORRISON
(Chairman, medical advisory committee, The Meniere's Society),
38 Devonshire Street, W1.
August 8.

Tourism investment

From Ms Sarah Dale

Sir, I applaud your realistic and timely leader "Arcadia in jeopardy" (August 2). There is, however, one element of the tourism equation which it does not address. The wish of overseas visitors to visit particular places in Britain is to a large extent a demand phenomenon created by a very long-term and, as we now see, almost too successful marketing campaign by the British Tourist Authority. It will require an equally major marketing campaign to shift that demand to other places.

Bad grammar will often occur when one knows the word one wants to use but can't spell it. Many times I have in the past used less appropriate substitutes simply because I knew how to spell them. Another subterfuge is to write the word concerned in such an illegible way that it is impossible to tell that I didn't know its spelling.

My salvation. Word processors with spell checks.

Yours etc.,
ROLEY SYKES,
Kingsland Barn,
Church End,
Drayton Parslow,
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr R. N. G. Stone

Sir, Brian Wenham's article (Media, August 1) on the "radio revolution" suggested that the broadcasting of music is likely to remain more or less unchanged. That is depressing because the BBC's continuing system of allocating networks for different types of music — one for classical, one "pop", one light — reinforces the absurd cultural pigeon-holing which afflicts most of the population.

There is no reason *a priori* why a listener should not enjoy Frank Sinatra over breakfast, Bach at luncheon, Madonna during the tea break, and Miles Davis while cooking the supper. But as things are, young people especially are expected to have some kind of allegiance to a narrow field of music, as if to a football team, and to treat other music and its adherents with scorn.

As radio is currently organised, it is all too easy to enjoy one's chosen speciality by listening to the same network all day long.

If the BBC and other broadcasting bodies were to run comprehensive music networks, and programmes in which music of any kind at all might be expected, and if the local stations were to vary their diet similarly, then those who listen to the radio would at least hear different types of music and might come to appreciate and enjoy more than one of them.

The BBC cannot shuffle off responsibility for its role in shaping the demand which it would now claim to be satisfying. In the first place "education", with its inevitably paternalistic connotations, is part of what the BBC is meant to be doing. In the second place the current network system, as indeed any network system would, has itself been in-

strumental in shaping musical demand; the BBC has already gone a long way in "educating" people into a certain way of looking at music and it should be asking itself whether that way is healthy.

But television channel includes a mixture. One entirely healthy result is that an individual is likely to watch a wide range of programmes and as we all know from morning-after discussions, a particular programme is likely to be watched by all sorts of different people; hence the value of television both to education and to social cohesion. It would be wonderful if those in charge of both BBC and commercial radio had the imagination to attempt the same thing in the area of music.

Yours faithfully,
SARAH DALE (Chairman),
The British Incoming Tour Operators' Association,
Premier House,
77 Oxford Street, W1.
August 3.

Musical medley

From Mr R. N. G. Stone

Sir, Brian Wenham's article (Media, August 1) on the "radio revolution" suggested that the proposed new export rules could result in works of art disappearing from public and scholarly view into the hands of "uncooperative private owners". While Mr Tait sensibly emphasises the implications for national art treasures, it is opportune to mention the extent to which scholarly endeavour of many kinds is already impeded by the "black hole" effect caused by private collectors.

My work is frequently impeded by the fact that manuscripts which I need to consult are in private collections whose owners, not merely uncooperative in the matter of making their treasures

available to scholars, are not even willing to be identified. During the past ten years there have been several cases in which a manuscript whose very existence was previously unknown has emerged at auction, only to disappear again into another private collection.

It is worth pursuing a change in the existing rules of purchase which would require the identity of new owners to be made public. The value of controlling the movements of "collectable" treasures would far outweigh any potential security risk.

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS MARSTON,

University of Exeter,

Department of Music,

Knightley, Streatham Drive,

Exeter, Devon.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
August 13: The Duke of Edinburgh and The Duchess of York embarked in H M Yacht Britannia today.

Marriages

Mr M. Borch and Miss F.J. Lamb
The marriage took place on August 4, at Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Karsten Borch, and Fiona, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs George Lamb.

The Rev Dr T. Platts and The Rev H. Gibb

The marriage took place on August 4, 1990, at St John's Church, Moulton, Cheshire, of the Rev Dr Timothy Platts, son of Mr and Mrs J.M. Platts, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and the Rev Hilary Gibb, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.M. Gibb, of Birchanger, Essex.

The Rev P. Bradley and the Rev J. Camp officiated.
Mr N. Wiles and Miss J.A. Jeffrey

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 11, at Linton Kirk, Roxburghshire, of Mr Nicholas Wiles, only son of Mr and Mrs Leonard Wiles, of Chiddington, Surrey, to Miss Judy Jeffrey, second daughter of Mr and Mrs James Jeffrey, of Kerskine, Kelso. The Revend Joseph Brown officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Miss Sophie Glasser, and Miss Antonia Hall. Mr Jonathan Wild was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Paolo Sarpi, philosopher, Venice, 1551; Charles Hutton, physicist, Newcastle, 1737; Richard Von Kraft-Ebing, neuro-psychiatrist, Mannheim, Germany, 1840;

John Galsworth, novelist and dramatist, Nobel laureate 1932; Kingston Hill, Surrey, 1867.

DEATHS: John Fletcher, clergyman, Madley, Shropshire, 1785; William Buckland, geologist, London, 1856; Richard Jeffries, writer, Goring, Sussex, 1887; Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, proprietor of "The Times" 1908-11; London, 1922; Sir Leslie Rona, composer and conductor, London, 1938; Bertolt Brecht, dramatist, Berlin, 1956; Julian Romains, novelist, Paris, 1972; Karl Bohn, conductor, 1981; J.B. Priestley, Bradford-on-Avon, 1984.

The Battle of Britain was at its height, 1940. The Dominions of India and Pakistan were established, 1947.

1990 Queen Charlotte's Birthday Ball

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, who is Patron of the 1990 Birthday Ball, has graciously agreed that this occasion will be the official celebration of Her Majesty's 90th Birthday from Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

The Birthday Ball will be on Monday, September 3, at Grosvenor House and will naturally be a very special occasion. All friends of Queen Charlotte's Hospital are asked to attend to join in this celebration and support the world-famous hospital.

Tickets at £100 each (inclusive) may be obtained from CASL, 55 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 7RE. Telephone 071-486 0531.

Latest wills

His Honour William Donald Massey Summer, OBE, QC, of Ashford, Kent, retired circuit judge and Conservative MP for Orpington (1955-61), left estate valued at £339,520 net.

Mr Thomas Arnold Roberts, of Chisbury, Shropshire, left estate valued at £1,458,472 net. He left to the following employees in the Midland Motor Museum, "as a token of my appreciation for their good service and loyalty": £1,000 each to Keith Monk and Michael Jones; £16,000 each to Beryl Overton, Norma Lynch and Barbara Norman; £1,500 to Julie Williams; £1,000 to Bernard Bull; and £500 to Sarah Nichols. If his company, the Midland Motor Museum, had not been sold at his death, he desired his wife to sell it as soon as reasonably possible and to pay out of the proceeds £200,000 to Michael Barker; £50,000 to Georgina Barker; £14,000 each to Keith Monk and Michael Jones; £9,000 each to Beryl Overton, Norma Lynch and Barbara Norman; and £1,500 to Julie Williams. He left the remainder of his estate mostly to his wife Kathleen Roberts.

Miss Hilda May Lees, of Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, left estate valued at £311,666 net. She left her estate equally between the RNIB, the Spastics Society, and the Christie Hospital, Manchester.

Mr Arthur Bertram Mason, of Burnham Market, Norfolk, left estate valued at £989,895 net. Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Mr Abdul Mehdi Al Eshaikh, of Stockport, Greater Manchester, £403,935; Mr Bernard Harry Andrews, of London W3, £305,856.

Mr George Henry Astee, of Westbury on Trym, Bristol, £351,498.

Mr Geoffrey Harold Behrens, of Hale, Greater Manchester, cotton merchant, £354,216.

Beatrice Catherine Bellis, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, £449,626.

Mr Douglas George Bennett, of Chigwell, Essex, £631,393.

Mr David Bowra, of Edgeware, Middlesex, £632,459.

Mr Paul Michael Brand, of Foxearth, Essex, farmer, £348,664.

Mr William James Breen, of Hildenborough, Kent, £816,721.

OBITUARIES

BERNARD WEX

Bernard Wex, OBE, designer and engineer-in-chief of the Humber Bridge, died on July 31 aged 68. He was born on April 24, 1922.

Mr J.C. Boorman and Miss G. Cooke
The engagement is announced between Charley, only son of Mr and Mrs John Boorman of County Wicklow, Eire, and Olivia Georgina, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M.E. Cooke, of London.

Mr J.K. Booth and Miss S.D. Clarke

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Booth, of Bangor, Gwynedd, and Sue, daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Clarke, of Banstead, Surrey.

Mr M. Bryan-Brown and Miss F.R. Scry

The engagement is announced between Marc, younger son of Mrs D. Bryan-Brown, of Shillingford, Oxfordshire, and Dr C.W. Bryan-Brown, of New York, and Florence, only daughter of Mr and Mrs James P. Avery, of Huntingdon, Long Island.

Mr A.J.R. Bunnis and Miss A.M. Whyte

The engagement is announced between Adrienne John Rupert, only son of Mr and Mrs B. Bunnis, of Kilmaronock, Renfrewshire, and Ann Marie, daughter of Dr and Mrs R.F. Whyte, of Mapperley, Nottingham.

Mr A.G. Gifford and Miss C.M. White

The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Charles Gifford, of Alderhough, Suffolk, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr Michael White, of Hungerford, Berkshire, and Mrs Michael Winarick, of Liphook, Hampshire.

Mr R.C. Mayo and Miss P.G. Keeble

The engagement is announced between Rupert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Philip Mayo, of Lane Farm, Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, and Philippa, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Mike Mayo, of East Witton, North Yorkshire.

Mr I.A. Muir and Miss L.L.A. Klinkhammer

The engagement is announced between Ian, second son of Mr and Mrs L.M. Muir, of Weaverham, Cheshire, and Linda, second daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Klinkhammer, of Zulich-Wichterich, West Germany.

Mr J.E. Thornton and Miss A.C. Nutting

The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr Michael Thornton, of Ringwood, Hampshire, and Mrs Marion Thornton, of Bournemouth, Dorset, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Nutting, of North Breamore Manor, Ewhurst, Surrey.

Birthdays today

Miss Sarah Brightman, singer, 29; Mrs Jennifer d'Abu, former charwoman, Ryman, 45; Mr Fred Davis, snooker player, 77; Mr Buddy Greco, singer, 64; Don Philp Jebb, headmaster, Downside School, 58; Professor Sir Andrew Kay, surgeon, 74; Mr Justice McKinnon, 52; Lord Mishcon, 75.

Dr Oliver Neville, principal, RADA, 61; Mr Frederic Raphael, author, 59; Sir Ronald Stewart, former chairman, London Brick Company, 87; Jean Lady Swalloway, former chief controller and director, ATS, 82; the Right Rev Hewlett Thompson, Bishop of Exeter, 61; Sir Charles Vile, former chairman, British Steel (Industry), 78; Lord Whaddon, 63; Mr Sidney Wooderson, athlete, 76.

From 1939, in the early stages of the "phony war", he worked as surgeon and neurosurgeon in the emergency medical service at Claybury Hospital, Woodford Green, and at Romford. In 1941 Sir

Mrs Edith Flower, of Halton Hough, Lincolnshire, 74; Mr Philip Charles Ashburner France, of Exeter, Devon, 62; Mr Stephen Cecil George of Witley, Surrey, 246; Mrs Marian Griffiths, of Tettenhall, West Midlands, 241, 262.

Mrs Dorothy Broadmead Hewitt, of West Kirby, Merseyside, 80; Mr Albert Edward Horner, of Exeter, Devon, 549, 294.

Mr Louis Kneiper, of Highgate, London N6, 491, 306.

Mr Robert Hazel Lay, of Burcot, Oxfordshire, 2449, 498.

Mr Harold Christopher Lissauer, of Solihull, West Midlands, 5409, 450.

Mr James Merrick, of Mortram in Longdendale, Greater Manchester, 2565, 333.

Mrs Hilda Francis Heffernan Dennehy, of Bentley, Hants, solicitor, 2532, 788.

Mrs Edith Flower, of Halton Hough, Lincolnshire, 2449, 390.

Mr Philip Charles Ashburner France, of Exeter, Devon, 62; Mr Stephen Cecil George of Witley, Surrey, 246; Mrs Marian Griffiths, of Tettenhall, West Midlands, 241, 262.

Mrs Dorothy Broadmead Hewitt, of West Kirby, Merseyside, 80; Mr Albert Edward Horner, of Exeter, Devon, 549, 294.

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And Next, a touch of class

Liz Smith previews a quality catalogue designed for women with no time to spare

Is the working woman's fantasy finally to become a reality? Will she be able to summon up well-designed, top quality clothes from her desk?

The scene is easy to imagine: in the middle of a particularly hectic schedule, an unexpected invitation crops up early on a Wednesday to fly to Rome for the weekend. Doing a mental checklist of the clothes she might pack, she decides that one useful new item she would like to take is a silk shirt. There is no space in her diary to shop. But there might just be time. After a quick check to note down the order number of the shirt in the brochure, she picks up the telephone. By midday on Friday, the shirt is delivered to her door.

This is the promise of Next Directory, launched by George Davies in January 1988. This was the first mail order catalogue in this country to attempt to upgrade the design of the clothes available to home shoppers. Yet, somehow, the notion of home shopping has never shaken off its old-fashioned, downmarket touch.

Americans always accepted a shopping service by telephone or post as an established 20th century amenity. L.L. Bean, based in Maine, dispatch down-filled fishing jackets and rugged suede-patched check shirts to the sports-loving affluent. Victoria's Secret, using, incidentally, a London address and toll-free number for some added transatlantic cachet, posts glamorous classy silk lingerie and accessories around the United States.

But in this country, although Next Directory may have revolutionised the system by rerouting deliveries from the postal service to a more personalised and supposedly speedier courier service, the whole system somehow lacked class. Of necessity, it has progressively gone for a wider market, with the standard of design levelled at the common denominator in style.

Now Next Directory is making an energetic pitch for the more quality-conscious customer, with an experimental luxury mailer. By the end of this month, just under half of Next Directory's 750,000 customers will receive a copy of Next's 100% Brochure, a 35-page catalogue of desirable classics, mostly for women (four of the pages cover casual classics, sweaters, trousers and shirts for men), designed and engineered to a high quality end, naturally, an equally high price. The "100%" tag initially means pure silk, wool,



First class post? Left: gold wool/acrylic cardigan (£45), ivory silk camisole (£25) and charcoal polyester/wool trousers (£43). Above: taupe cotton/angora sweater (£36). Below: silk top (£35)

cotton and linen for simply-styled shirts, sweaters, and other desirable separates. But it must now be taken more loosely, to describe the quality in a viscose or man-made and natural fibre mix.

Susan O'Reilly, the Directory's product manager for womenswear and menswear, first sensed a need among some customers for better quality in clothes. "When money

gets tighter we do not necessarily want cheaper clothes, but better value," she says. "The luxury brochure is an extension of what we do."

She picks out the simple pieces that she feels will appeal to a discerning customer, the shawl-collared pink wool coat for £120, a silk shirt cut like a hip-length tunic with a hood, £50, cream trousers,

£50 (these not pure wool, in fact, but a good, durable mix) and sweaters from £30. Colours are luxurious and pale, ivory with the fashionable pastels, as well as charcoal, navy and black.

"Fashion has become simpler and there is a feel for the softer tailoring pioneered by the New York designer Donna Karan," she says. "It is smart just to have a few

good pieces that you make more personal." She is particularly pleased with the 100% men's line.

Tim Stimpson, the art editor of Next Directory, defines his customer by lifestyle rather than sociological groups. "Aged between 18 and 35, she is busy and is fed up with trudging around the High Street," he says. "With Next Directory she benefits from delivery within 48 hours of something that is beautifully wrapped and packaged and a pleasure to get, which she can hang up and wear straight away."

● Next Directory's new luxury mailer (0345 100500). Ask for the 100% Brochure. Deliveries start on September 7.

Sexy is hot, glamour is great, but influence is power... have you got it?

SEPT 1990 £1.19 ONE PAGE

New Woman

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DO YOU KNOW?

OUT NOW

New Woman. You can't be one without it.

On a wing and a wire

Regent's Park
Zoo puts the public eye to eye with its eagles

PERHAPS because animals do not complain, zoos have always been fertile testing grounds for new architectural ideas. Regent's Park Zoo, in London, has been associated with some illustrious architects, particularly among the modernists: Berthold Lubetkin, Sir Misha Black, Sir Hugh Casson, Frank Newby, Cedric Price.

These last two were involved with Lord Snowdon in the design of the zoo's largest aviary, opened in 1965 — a tall, spiky, irregular shape, looking from a distance like two giraffes fighting in a net. This was a time when grand gestures were in vogue.

Now a new aviary is taking shape at the zoo, and although technically innovative, it is actually a refurbishment of an existing building, the 125-year-old eastern aviary, designed by Anthony Salvin Jr. Mr Salvin's building was a pleasant, modest, brick rectangle with double arches at either end, a low-pitched roof and a rectangular cage running along the front. The John S. Buntington Partnership was asked to replace the cage with a "gossamer envelope", and from the start demonstrated what architects call "good manners" by using the brick arches as inspiration for a vaulted cage structure.

Their solution to the problem of providing a "gossamer envelope" was unprecedented in this country. Instead of the conventional criss-cross pattern of wire mesh, the wires all run in the same direction: vertically on the sides and ends, and horizontally across the hooped roof. The result is an almost invisible barrier between birds and humans which, according to Neil Worrell, the project architect, will have the effect of restoring the spectator to the role of prey, not predator. (The aviary is destined to contain African birds of prey, such as eagles, hawks and kites.)

Well, almost. One thing spoils it. The tension of the wires is critical — too loose and birds (or dogs, foxes or humans) would be able to stretch the line gap and



Flight fantastic: Neil Worrell, project architect of the aviary

such as the zoo's elephant house, which simply provides a neutral, concrete viewing frame for the animals. Not surprisingly, this building, designed by Sir Hugh Casson, has had its critics — although it has to be said that providing a realistic zoo environment for elephants is a challenge that few would care to confront. Yet the new aviary is no more "real" than the elephant house, or the Snowdon aviary. It is an exercise in up-to-date, high-tech artifice. The "cliffs" are metal structures covered with wire mesh and painted render, with heated perches to persuade the birds to show themselves to their best advantage. The baobab trees and termite mounds are sculpted replicas. And the "invisible" barrier actually consists of more than 1,600 wires of an alloy seven times stronger than steel, each wire individually threaded and drawn tight. The environment is an illusion, as successful as those we are presented with by Hollywood.

Nevertheless, the technique is a genuine breakthrough, and when the aviary opens to the public in the autumn, spectators should enjoy unrivalled bird-viewing opportunities — which is, after all, the point.

CALLUM MURRAY

CINEMA: MUSICALS

Spectre at projected feast

Andrew Lloyd Webber is filming *Phantom of the Opera*. Geoff Brown marks his card

Everywhere around the West End, ticket agents' blackboards spell out the same litany of names: "Tickets for *Cats*, *Les Mis*, *Miss Saigon*". At break of day, knapsacked tourists squat outside Her Majesty's Theatre, praying for mama from the box-office: a returned ticket for *Phantom of the Opera*. Come matinee time, coach parties trundle in from the provinces and ascend to their perches in the upper circle. *Show Boat* is with us; Stephen Sondheim's *Into the Woods* lies around the corner. As summer entertainment, theatre musicals remain a huge draw.

Scouting around the cinemas for a holiday treat, however, what do we find? Schwarzenegger on the rampage in *Mars*. Sequels to films one never saw or did not like: seedy cops, drug addicts, psychopaths, bloodbaths. For the lucky kid, there are animated adventures of Babar the elephant, Felix the cat, or a toaster. No musicals at all.

Lif was not always like this. Twenty-five years ago, the family could trot off, all holding hands, to a capacious Odeon and collapse in the arms of *The Sound of Music*. Here was a film with something for everyone, or at least for everyone with a sweet tooth: fresh mountain scenery, a convent of nuns, seven cute children, Julie Andrews' "first prize for elocution" dictation, hummable songs by the maestros of melody, Rodgers and Hammerstein. Prompted by the film's huge success, Hollywood geared up for more family musicals. Twentieth Century Fox poured its coffers into *Doctor Dolittle*, the Gertrude Lawrence biography, *Star!*, and *Hello, Dolly!*. But it retrieved very little at the box-office. The bubble had burst, and nobody seemed able to resuscitate the genre.

Yet Andrew Lloyd Webber has his way, wholesome film musicals will return with a vengeance. He has become seriously smitten with the movie-making bug, to the anguished concern of friends and colleagues who rely for their livelihood on his money-spinning theatrical activities. Movie musicals eat up far more dollars – and can generate far bigger receipts – than their stage

Twentieth-century musicals.

What is more, since *West Side Story* and *The Sound of Music*, the success rate for filmed musical blockbusters has slumped dramatically. Stage blockbusters engender bloating egos, hazardous

and costly production values.

The idea has one famous precedent. Patrice Chéreau's Bayreuth production of Wagner's *Ring* cycle was shown on British television one act at a time for 10 weeks. That initiative netted an armchair audience larger than the total number of patrons attending Bayreuth in the 100-odd years since Wagner's day.

The Glasgow International Early Music Festival has just provided the British première, and the work itself the perfect excuse to invite a contingent from the Malmö Musikhögskolan in Sweden to collaborate with the singers



Multi-media: Sarah Brightman and Michael Crawford will star in the film of *Phantom of the Opera*

financial and legal complications. Hence, in part, the years of delay and botched compromises before *Hair* and *A Chorus Line* reached the screen. The results, in both cases, were disastrous.

Who wanted to see *Hair*, that archetypal hymn to Sixties' flower power, embalmed in celluloid in 1979? Who wished to see *A Chorus Line* in 1985, ten years after the show premiered, all novelty, punch and sparkle removed by the effects of time and an inappropriate director, Richard Attenborough?

In the case of *Evita*, an earlier Lloyd Webber hit, the complications remain insurmountable. Eight years ago, Ken Russell was primed to give it the works, only to clash over the leading lady: producer Robert Stigwood wanted the original star, Elaine Page, while Russell held out for Liza Minnelli. Last year, the project collapsed again, under different auspices: first the famous songbird Meryl Streep withdrew, pleading "exhaustion"; then director Oliver Traverso was red-hot; two years

later, he seemed barely lukewarm. During the Eighties, *Flashdance* and *Dirty Dancing* worked on young audiences like a charm, wooing them with new dance crazes and a frenetic, video-based visual sensibility. But dance crazes are particularly fickle: attempts this year to push a synthetic Brazilian dance, the lambada, have fallen thunderously flat.

There are further, wider problems. Over the last decade or so, the film industry has abandoned the large, general audience mix (from blue jeans to blue rings) that fills the theatres for *Show Boat* or *Les Mis*, and which had rejoiced in *The Sound of Music*. Unpalatable films and cinema closures have driven the blue rinses back into their armchairs, until something like *Gandhi* lures them out. Teenagers alone retain the cinema-going habit, plus the stamina needed for a night on the town. Most commercial cinemas, however, are pleasure domes for adolescents.

Musicals of a kind have continued to be made for this market, harnessed to dance and personality fashions that flare up, flicker and die. After 1977's *Saturday Night Fever*, disco-dancing John Travolta was red-hot; two years

later, he seemed barely lukewarm. During the Eighties, *Flashdance* and *Dirty Dancing* worked on young audiences like a charm, wooing them with new dance crazes and a frenetic, video-based visual sensibility. But dance crazes are particularly fickle: attempts this year to push a synthetic Brazilian dance, the lambada, have fallen thunderously flat.

The older, more fragile audiences can only be yanked back inside with herculean effort. A tried and tested brand-name musical has obvious advantages over something created freshly for the screen: the shows as entities have ballooned in the public consciousness like few other theatrical properties.

So, despite the huge risks in slavishly following where stage hits its tread, cinema musicals, if they are to survive at all, seem doomed to navigate contemporary culture's vicious circle of supply and demand. "I know what I like," the punter's anthem drones, "and I like what I know."

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL: CLASSICAL MUSIC

Tribute to a friend

A felicitous coincidence of history and forward planning is reported by Hilary Finch



Rudolf Firkusny: piano soloist

Rarely has history operated so considerably in favour of a festival. Just as Edinburgh was set to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Bohuslav Martinu and all things Czech, the country burst its communist bonds, exiled pianist Rudolf Firkusny returned to his homeland in this year's true Prague Spring, and the stage was set.

Tonight at Usher Hall, Firkusny makes the first of several Edinburgh Festival appearances when he joins the Prague Symphony Orchestra to play the Second Martinu Piano Concerto, the piece with which he returned to Prague for the first time since 1946.

Throughout their lives, the careers of composer and pianist were tightly bound up with each other.

Both had been drawn to Paris in the 1920s and 1930s: Martinu to learn his craft among luminaries such as Ravel, Milhaud, Stravinsky; Firkusny to study, thanks to the enlightened sponsorship of President Masaryk.

Firkusny had been irresistibly drawn to the music of Martinu from the very beginning in Brno, but it took Paris to draw the two men together. The sympathy was reciprocated, and Martinu wrote his Second Piano Concerto for Firkusny who premiered it in Prague in 1935. With the war came years of wandering for both men, who eventually found refuge in the United States. Only Firkusny made it back to Czechoslovakia.

Martinu, blacklisted by the Nazis, fled Paris ahead of its invasion, and spent months sleeping rough his way through France on station platforms until he at last escaped to New York. Firkusny had meanwhile reached the United States via Portugal.

Their first opportunity to return home was to have been in May 1946, for a jubilant postwar performance of the Concerto. Martinu, however, was seriously injured in a fall from which he never fully recovered. Then came the Third Piano Concerto, dedicated to Firkusny, and yet another attempt to make a joint return to Prague. But even as he was composing the piece in New York,

The cost of cancelling



Gelsey Kirkland: see "Small, beautiful"

an omnibus edition will present all the episodes.

The idea has one famous precedent. Patrice Chéreau's Bayreuth production of Wagner's *Ring* cycle was shown on British television one act at a time for 10 weeks. That initiative netted an armchair audience larger than the total number of patrons attending Bayreuth in the 100-odd years since Wagner's day.

The Glasgow International Early Music Festival has just provided the British première, and the work itself the perfect excuse to invite a contingent from the Malmö Musikhögskolan in Sweden to collaborate with the singers

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Swedish royal's Roman welcome resurrected in Scotland

When Queen Christina of Sweden abdicated in 1654, converted to Roman Catholicism and set off for Rome, she can have had little idea of what lay in wait for her. She timed her arrival nicely for Carnival, and the Barberini family, most prominent of her admirers, had set up a little show for her. They had commissioned Marco Marazzoli, 40 years Monteverdi's junior, to write a *dramma musicale* called *La vita humana*.

The Glasgow International Early Music Festival has just provided the British première, and the work itself the perfect excuse to invite a contingent from the Malmö Musikhögskolan in Sweden to collaborate with the singers

and players of the Scottish Early Music Consort. They told what happens when *Life* (*Vita*) and *Understanding* (*L'intendimento*) separate and are unable to work together. *Guilt* (*La Colpa*) and *Pleasure* (*Il Piacere*) get their chronicles together and fight with *L'Innocenza* and her attendant Virtues for the soul of *Vita*.

It was like *The Pilgrim's Progress* and Tippett's *Midsummer Marriage* combined with *Snakes and Ladders*: both intellectual cross-references and a marked sense of play abounded in Kate Brown's production.

In the Tramway's dark space divided the two opposing battlements and provided a playground for the and life on the boards for the

series of seductions and combats. The stark symbolism of Tim Northam's economic design was enlivened by the Botticellian Florentine dancers of Il Ballarino.

Marazzoli was adept at manipulating the new, dry recitative and at pulling an ensemble together so that, with Warwick Edwards's sprightly musical direction of the antiphonal instrumental bands, what could have been a desperately long-winded evening turned to delight.

Back in London, at the Proms, Scotland provided more curtain-raising Saturday's concert, by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra conducted by Takuo Yuasa, looked at reality, illusion and life on the boards for the

performance of Khachaturian's boisterously optimistic postwar *Masquerade Suite*. *Sauve's Parade* followed: typewriter, lottery wheel, circus games and all, and Stravinsky's *Firebird Suite* restored the serious business of theatre in a performance of the 1945 version with its extra *Prélude*, *Dance Variations*.

Yuasa was tempted to encourage theatricality more than deep-seated orchestral theatre, but his forces were nimble, sharp-witted accompanists for David Horne's auspicious Prom début in Prokofiev's *Third Piano Concerto*. His fingers find the dance and the prism of changing lights in the piano writing, as well as its percussive and rhythmic power, and he played as if he relished the very making of the work.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra's performance of Beethoven's Ninth under Andrew Davis on Sunday was a lean, earthbound performance until the last movement, when the anticipation of the human voice inspired Davis to respond on an entirely different level.

The evening's real justification lay in the BBC Singers' earlier performance of Brahms's *Fest und Gedächtnis*. Strauss's exquisitely fine 16-part *Der Abend*, and Schoenberg's "illusion for mixed choir", *Friede auf Erden*. A true *Ode to Joy*.

HILARY FINCH

CONCERTS

RESIDENT AT EDINBURGH: Celebrated Czech pianist Rudolf Firkusny, now aged 78 and "in residence" for the Edinburgh Festival, is soloist in the Concerto No 2 by Martinu which he premiered 55 years ago. His partners are the Prague Symphony Orchestra in the first of two festival concerts (see feature, above). Jiri Belohlávek conducts

Janáček's rousing *Sinfonietta* with its nine featured trumpets, and ends with Sibelius' *Symphony No 4* and ends with *The Sorcerer's Apprentice* (Dukas), promising "real magic" from Topper Martyn during the performance.

THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL: This year is Worcester's turn to host music making based on Choral and choirs. Following last week's debut at the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic with senior and junior Festival Choruses, Cathedral choristers and eight distinguished soloists in Mahler's Eighth Symphony, setting "Veni, creator spiritus" and the closing scene from Goethe's *Faust* in grandly magnificent aspiration.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL: Worcester Cathedral, Worcester, (0905 219112551), Sat, 8.15pm, £3-18.

MOSCOW VIRTUOSI: The Soviet chamber orchestra hand-picked from soloists and orchestral principals by Vladimir Spivakov bring their renowned polish of ensemble and refinement of character to Mozart (Symphony No 29 in A, K 201), Shostakovich, in Rudolf Barshai's clever re-working of his eighth String Quartet as a Chamber Symphony, and the perennial *Seasons* of Vivaldi, with Spivakov the violinist/conductor.

ALBERT HALL: (as above), Sat, 7.30pm, £3-50-£12.

DONOHOE MASTERCLASS: Peter Donohoe, who has three Edinburgh Festival piano recitals of his own (August 16, 20, 24 at Queen's Hall), offers a masterclass for colleagues of the younger generation, and they should be as instructive as they are entertaining.

ST ANDREW AND ST GEORGE'S CHURCH: George Street, Edinburgh (031-225 5756), Wed and Fri, 11am, £3-25.

ISRAEL IN DARTINGTON: The formidable Israeli Piano Trio give the second of two recitals at the Dartington International Summer School; this week they turn to Dvorák (Trio in E flat major) and Schubert (Trio in E flat major).

GREAT HALL, DARTINGTON: Great Hall, Dartington, near Totnes, Devon (0803 863073), Wed, 8pm, £4.

COURTS OF EUROPE: Music for the Court of Frederick the Great comes to Cambridge in the second of a series of four courtly recitals in Christ's College Chapel. The period instruments of the Cambridge Baroque Soloists are directed by David Rowland in a programme of chamber works by the Bach family.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: Christ's College Chapel, Cambridge (0223 213700), Tues, 7.30pm, £2-15.

HAYDN'S CREATION: A Proms performance is conducted by Lothar Zagrosek with the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus. Soloists for the German text are Edith Wiens (soprano), Kurt Smetta (tenor) and Andreas Schmidt (baritone), and the two-hour work is performed without interval.

ALBERT HALL: (as above), Sun, 7.30pm, £3-50-£12.

WIND IN THE LAKES: The clarinetist, Jack Brymer, the Derek Hilton Trio and the English Saxophone Quartet play music from Haydn to Horowitz, and pay a special tribute to Benny Goodman in their evening as part of the Lake District Summer Music Festival.

THE LAKES SCHOOL, TROUTBECK BRIDGE, CUMBRIA: (05394 93340), tonight, 8pm, £5-50.

RENAISSANCE PROM: *Bonfires of Vanities*. An assortment of carnival

music by Dowland, Byrd, Bull, Morley, Tallis, etc., is performed by the Cambridge Renaissance Ensemble.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL: Worcester Cathedral, Worcester, (0223 213700), Tues, 7.30pm, £2-15.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

ENTERTAIN IN STYLE AT THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS ACROSS ENGLAND

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL BALLET

ROYAL CONCERT GUILD

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL NATIONAL THEATRE

ROYAL LYRIC

ROYAL CHAMBER MUSIC

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ARTS

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

REVIEWS

Blindly vicious rise to riches

THEATRE

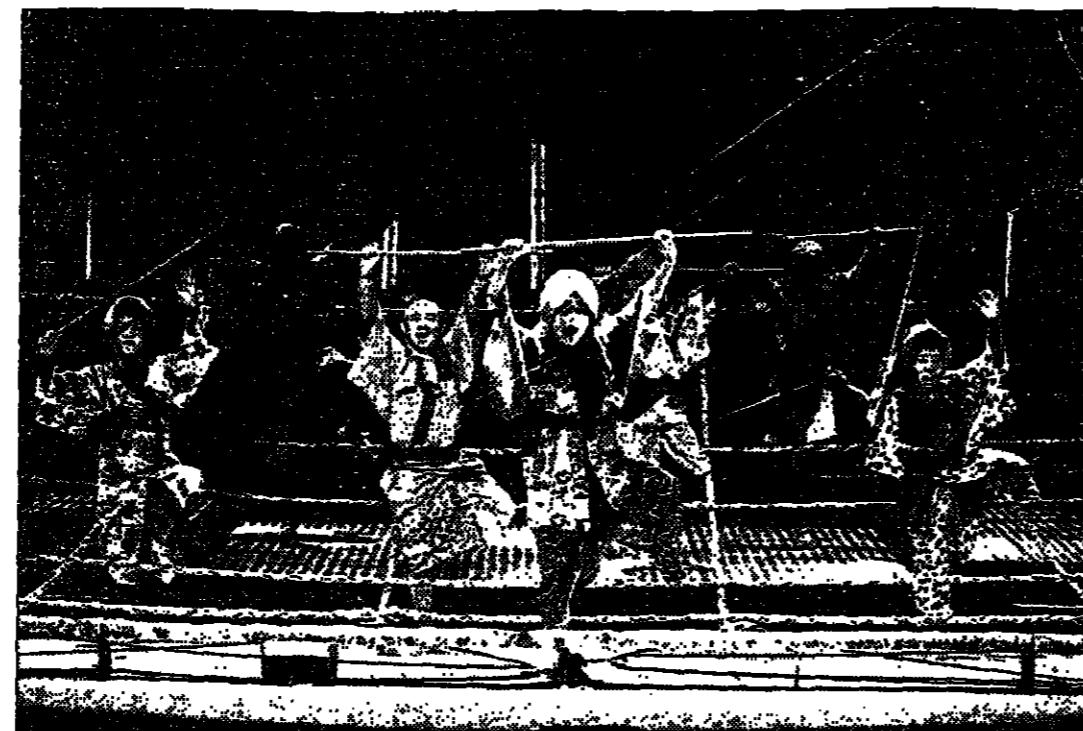
Yabuhara Kengyo
Royal Lyceum,
Edinburgh

PHILISTINE, yes. Insular, yes. There still must have been many who, if they levelled with themselves, would have admitted to feeling a certain dip of the spirits at the news that the Edinburgh Festival was to have a distinctly Japanese slant this year.

The return next week of Yukio Ninagawa, whose *Macbeth*, *Mieza* and *Tempest* are all well-remembered in Britain, was obviously to be welcomed. But what of the Yume No Yuminsha company, which presents an experimental play about Siamese twins in the festival's last days? What of Koichi Kimura's production of the satire *Yabuhara Kengyo*? Would it yet again be a case of nodding respectful nods, laughing reverential laughter, and generally according critical hospitality to aliens from another cultural planet?

In the case of *Yabuhara Kengyo*, no, and again no. Such a reaction would not merely be insular; but plain wrong. Kimura's exuberantly inventive production combines with Hisashi Inoue's alarmingly sardonic text to expose the awful blandness we so often and unthinkingly accept in our own theatre. Reportedly, the play annoyed many of its Japanese audiences at its première in 1973. Here it is likely to disconcert staid conservatives, right-minded liberals and a good many people in between.

The play is about being eyeless and poor in the hierarchical Japan of two centuries ago. Either you kept to your station, and risked being murdered when famine made you a nuisance to feed, or you begged and bought your way to the rank of Kengyo, a "first-class blind man" whom it was sacrege to strike. In other words, there was an inducement to be callous as far as getting rich was



Inventive: The Japanese Chijinkai Company in Koichi Kimura's production of *Yabuhara Kengyo*

concerned. It was logical to be as vicious as *Yabuhara*, who is rejected by his mother as a "useless blind bat" and becomes a highly if briefly successful blend of Peter Rachman, Mr Punch and Jack the Ripper.

Everything about his story is refreshingly unsentimental. His inadvertent killing of his mother frees him "to do evil without fearing regret"; and evil he proceeds gleefully to do, with dagger, white stick or anything else at hand. A ghoulish humour characterises all these horrors, down to his own gruesome execution as a sop to a bloodthirsty populace.

This is a harsh, brash comedy, unafraid of extracting laughter from taboo subjects such as death and blindness itself.

In one hilarious scene, *Yabuhara* sneaks the lunch of the local teletersa desperately stifling his hiccups as the sage talks with fork raised earnestly (and pointedly) about the contempt the sighted

feel for sightless people like him. In another, he enthusiastically has sex with a blind mentor's wife, while she tries to pass her orgasmic squawks off to her husband as grief at a sad book she is reading. Anyone who feels squeamish about jokes at the expense of the disabled can be reassured that these are not without sympathy for helplessness; but they are hardy in conventional good taste.

In any case, the truly disquieting point is larger. It is dangerous to oppress underclass, and foolish to patronise it with your pity. The abused and victimised are, after all, liable to become victimisers and abusers themselves. To the obvious question, whether society or human biology is to be blamed for helplessness, but they are hardy in conventional good taste.

Yasuyoshi Hara's *Yabuhara*

proves able to switch in a moment from an ingratiating grin to a kind of steely repose to a pout in which not just his lower lip but his entire chin seems aggressively thrust out. He will be hard to forget, but then so will several others, perhaps especially Takashi Fujiki, a sage whose poise and preciosity masks some awesome angers. The company and the play deserve a wider audience than Edinburgh can offer.

for sightless people like him. beneath the loops and clusters of multi-coloured rope hanging from the flies, like clothed vines or tangled wool. Most performers shift from role to role, achieving a peculiarly oriental blend of size, economy and precision. When they do something as straightforward as brush a cheek, the gesture has emphasis and point, evoking (as it variously does) slyness, coyness or uncertainty.

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BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

Hatt takes the stage alone and quickly connects with the thirty-something baby-boomers by singing "Georgia Rain", an irascible ode to his own progeny. Much of the material is from the new *Stolen Moments* LP, and sounds suitably fresh. "Real Fine Love" and "The Rest of the Dream" charge along, while the wonderfully maudlin country ballad "Tears From a Long Time Ago" sounds tailor-made for George Jones. When he reaches back to the past for a swampy "Riding with the King" and a spine-tingling "Lipstick Sunset", the results are just as satisfying.

Hatt is one of the new survivors: a growing band of once-tormented hellraisers who have sobered up and found a new lease of life in the rock marketplace. The music remains boozy, but it is no longer inebriated, and Hatt suddenly finds himself performing

an affable elder statesman of rootsy, soulful, country rock 'n' roll, introducing his songs with hard-won wisecracks, comic routines, and spasmodic duckwalks.

He has become a marvellous showman. If one has any reservations about him, they are only that his songs, like the less successful songs of his friend Elvis Costello, tend to be too artificial: almost, but never quite classic. Musically, too, he falls back on stock chord sequences, rarely surprising the ear.

But this was a rousing, jubilant celebration of his art, and when he encouned with "Have a Little Faith in Me", standing alone at a keyboard, all the artfulness melted into something so guileless that thunks were said to God for this man. John Hiatt will be playing in London in October.

BARNEY HOSKINS

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drudgery, to be able to work, eat and sleep with some measure of dignity. "What's the good of looking into the future?" This was, I repeat, the summer of 1959.

While waiting for a war, one takes an unusually keen interest in news bulletins. Early on Sunday evening I accidentally knocked the antenna of my radio through 180 degrees and found Radio 4's FM signal replaced by an unidentifiable, but clearer French station, which informed me that the English press was outraged about the death of a British national in Lantian Wilson's American comedy *Shame*. Underground, Piccadilly, Mon-Fri, 9pm, Sat, 10pm, Sun, 11pm, 12.30am. Running time: 2hrs 10mins. In repertory.

BURN THIS: John Malkovich is eye-catching but mannered as the wile force in Lantian Wilson's American comedy *Shame*. Underground, Piccadilly, Mon-Fri, 9pm, Sat, 10pm, Sun, 11pm, 12.30am. Running time: 2hrs 10mins.

CIRQUE DU SOLEIL: Highly

packaged Canadian troupe turns out to be less sensational than expected.

GASPING: Hugh Laurie and Bernard Hill in *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller, at the National Theatre, Drury Lane, SE1 (071-467 2000). Tues-Sat, 7.30pm, Sun, 2.30pm. Running time: 2hrs 20mins.

HIDDEN LAUGHTER: Felicity Kendal and Peter Barlow in *Snow in May* a new play, set in a West Country cottage and set in 1938. Royal Exchange, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (071-580 2268). Tues-Sat, 7.30pm, Sun, 2.30pm. Running time: 2hrs 20mins.

JEFFREY BERNARD IS UNWELL: James Bolam as the cranky-about-town columnist, locked overnight in his local A

frame a perspective of which the programme could not then have been aware; for in social terms, 1939 was much closer to 1844 than it is to 1990. In some respects, conditions had ameliorated, but Engels's basic discoveries about miserable diet and the "filth and ruin" of available housing still held water.

In a marvellously redolent doorstep recording, an HP man alternately threatened and cajoled an adamantrous housewife over her chronic failure to repay moneys due. "We've got none," she replied, stoutly and (one gathered) with the confidence of long practice. "You do your worst." The last contributor was a defeated sounding young woman who had found work after two years of unemployment. All she wanted was the chance to go on with her

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TELEVISION & RADIO

COMPILED BY GILLIAN MAXEY AND PEGGY OSBORN
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5.00 Ceefax.
5.30 BBC Breakfast News with Paul Burren and the team. 6.55 Regional news and weather.
8.00 News and weather.
9.05 Children's BBC beginning with *Bella and Sebastian* (t) 8.25 Why Don't You...? Things to do instead of watching the television (r).
10.00 News and weather followed by *The Jacksons*, cartoon series 10.30 Playdays (t).
0.55 Five to Eleven, Songs and hymns from the pupils of Newlands Girls' Comprehensive School, Maidenhead (t).
1.00 News and weather followed by *Peacocks Kingdom*, American drama series starring Lindsay Wagner as the director of the Los Angeles zoo. Courtney worries Rebecca by trying to befriend a juvenile offender who has been sent to the zoo on youth service.
12.00 News and weather followed by *The Garden Party*. Robert Kirby silk has lunch with Barbara Castle, while Molly Walravens the mystery of surmises, goobers and Windsor Castle 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather.
1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) 1.50 Billing Butler. Tony Butler continues to pedal his way across the Midlands and takes a detour to compete for a gold.

7.10 Open University, Cancer: Terminal Care. Ends at 7.35.
9.00 Mastermind 1980 (r).
9.30 Look, Stranger. Profile of Don Rumbold who spends half his life as a sheet metal worker in order to spend the second half as a ski instructor in Scotland (r).
8.55 Cricket: Second Test. Richie Benaud introduces highlights of the fourth day's play in the Cornhill Insurance Test Series between India and England at Old Trafford (r).
10.25 Sign Extra. An opportunity to see an episode of *Holiday 90*, in which jet-setting Anne Gregg looks at the wide range of holidays on offer along the Costa del Sol. With sign language and subtitles (r).
10.50 Cricket: Second Test. Live coverage of the final day's action between England and India from Old Trafford. Richie Benaud and Jack Bannister watch the morning's play, with summaries from Ray Ellingsworth and Sunil Gavaskar.
1.05 Past and Present Preserved: The Maritime Museum "Prins Hendrik". Situated in the centre of Rotterdam's historic docks area, this renowned museum is devoted to all aspects of Dutch shipping, included in the collection are 20 historical vessels and a number of maritime artefacts including globes, flags and engines 12.00 Charlie Chalk (r).
1.35 Cricket: Second Test. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the afternoon's action between England and India from Old Trafford, including all 2.00 and 3.00 News and weather, and at 3.30 News, regional news and weather.
6.30 Film: *The Bamboo Blouse* (1946, b/w). Lascivious drama, saved only by the pleasant musical numbers, starring Frances Langford and Russell Wade.

medal which leads him to uncover a medieval scandal.
2.20 Film: *Conspiracy of Hearts* (1980, b/w) starring Sybil Simms, Liz Palmer and Yvonne Mitchell. Sentimental second world war drama about a group of Italian nuns smuggling Jewish children across the Italian border from a nearby prison camp. Directed by Ralph Thomas.
4.10 The All New Popeye Show. Cartoon capers with the sprightly cartoon sailor (t) 4.35 *The Really Wild Show*. Terry Nutkins, Nicole Davies and Chris Packham present the BAFTA award-winning educational programme. There's a look at how dinosaurs walked, the ugliest mammal in the world, and the Australian bird known as the "bushtit's clock" (r).
5.00 Neverland 5.05 Steel Riders. First of an eight-part thriller from New Zealand. The Mitchell family become involved in the theft of emeralds (r).
5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Sportwide 5.40 Inside Ulster 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Anna Ford and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
6.30 Regional News Magazines, Wales: Wales Today; Northern Ireland: Neighbours.
7.00 Last of the Summer Wine. In this week's edition of the gentle-paced comedy, Compo, Clegg and Seymour decide that Gough should get a break on the occasion of his fifth wedding anniversary. (Ceefax).
7.30 EastEnders. Drama with the inhabitants of Albert Square. (Ceefax)

Wade. With only two hours to kill before leaving for the Pacific, a bomber skipper visits a nightclub and meets a beautiful blonde singer. His crew, assuming they are in love, paint her on their banner as a mascot. Directed by Anthony Mann.
7.35 He's a Star. His first television appearance since resigning from the Dutch Reformed Church. South African anti-apartheid campaigner Dr Alan Boesak says whether politics and religion are compatible. He is joined by Imam Menkideen of the Muslim World League and Eve Pitts of the Anglican Church for a discussion which questions why Britain's churches have not produced a significant black political figure, despite the existence of 3,000 black-led churches. Presented by Colin Charles and Jacqui Harmer.

Celebrity with Phil Silvers (7.35pm)

8.00 Wildlife Showcase: Geese Problems? © CHOICE: For some reason best known to the Dutchmen who made *Franz Misch and Tiga Tinbergen*, this triple-decker wildlife film slips on a very red nose from time to time. The portable holey-hole from which the Spizbergen breeding activities of

geese are observed by a conservationist, suddenly sprouts human legs and dementedly shoots off across the landscape, like something out of *Tom and Jerry*. And there is an unexpected anthropomorphic moment when a goose lends a hand (or rather a beak) at feeding statistics into a computer. These eccentricities apart, there is a sensible attempt by the director to explain why geese are the bird in the conservations who want to save them, the hunters who want to eat them, and the farmers who just want to get shot of them before they gobble up every green shoot in sight. (Ceefax)
9.00 A Bit of Fry and Laurie. Satirical comedy and caricatures with the sharp duo, Stephen Fry and Hugh Laurn. There are some Spanish laughs as two friends battle to overthrow the Moors. (Ceefax).
9.30 Roads to Xanadu: Dreams of Wealth and Power. The third of four programmes tracing the rise and fall of science and technology in China, from ancient times to the present day. (Ceefax).
10.20 Mini Sagas: People Are the Same the Universe Over. Short drama starring Christopher Blake and Susan Penhaligon. Would you land in a suburban garden if you were the driver of an alien spaceship? (Ceefax)
10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow 11.15 Edinburgh Nights. Tracey McLeod and Kirsty Wark look at events taking place at this year's Edinburgh Festival, including the sculptures of environmental artist Andy Goldsworthy; a dance performance from a Hungarian group called the Collective of Natural Disasters; and Richard Brereton talks about his title role in Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

11.55 Weather
12.00 Open University, Management Issues in Post-Compulsory Education. Ends 12.30am

ITV LONDON

6.00 TV-am
9.25 He-Man and the Masters of the Universe (r) 9.50 Thames News and weather 9.55 Inspector Gadget (r) 10.25 Vicki the Viking 10.50 News headlines
10.55 The Dennis Lillington Show. Les arrives up some more laughs with the help of Martin Dallas, Lisa Maxwell and Mark Walker (r). (Ceefax)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Regional news and weather.
9.30 Film: *Deceptions*. Stefanie Powers stars as identical twins in this two-part adaptation of a best-selling novel by Judith Michael. One sister is an unhappy suburban housewife with two children and a comfortable home. The other is a jet-setting rich girl with a country estate and numerous lovers, who arranges a glamorous masked ball in Venice for their birthday. The two sisters decide to swap places temporarily, but neither foresees the calamities that lie ahead. With Jeremy Brett, Gina Lollobrigida and Barry Bostwick. Part two can be seen at 10.20pm tomorrow. (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Agenda 10.20-11.50 Deceptions

11.00 Miami Vice. Starring Philip Michael Thomas and Don Johnson as the fashion-conscious cops

11.50 Cricket. Richie Benaud introduces highlights of the final day's play in the second Comilla Test between England and India at Old Trafford. Northern Ireland: Miami Vice 12.20am Weather

5.10 Blockbusters

5.40 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather.
5.55 Thames Help presented by Jackie Speielday (Oracie).
6.00 Home and Away (r)
6.30 Thames News and weather
7.00 Emmerdale. (Oracie)
7.30 Thame Action: Could Do Better... A chance for Londoners to investigate important issues, recording their findings on mini video cameras. Five London mothers examine the state of the education system, highlighting the lack of primary school teachers.
8.00 The Bill: Ground Rules. Entertaining and realistic drama with the boys in blue at Sun Hill. (Oracie).
8.30 The Upper Hand. Temptation proves hard to resist in this week's comedy offering about a career woman and her male housekeeper. Starring Joe McGann and Diane Weston.
9.00 Made in Heaven: A Fair Mix-Up. Last episode in the comedy drama about a company which specialises in arranging unusual weddings. (Oracie).
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30 Thame news and weather
10.35 A Marriage of Inconvenience. © CHOICE: Michael Cuthard's dramatisation of the British government's shameful manoeuvrings in the Seretse Khami/Ruth Williams affair in the late 1940s, belongs firmly in the "Now it can be told" documentary tradition. And, as such, it would take some beating. Heaven knows what

3.25 Families. Soap opera which skips from Australia to England and back

3.55 Turn on to 1-Eag. Children's drama series (t) 4.20 Under the Bedclothes. Book series 4.45 Scooby Doo: The Ghoul, the Bat and the Ugly (r)

part feature is based, had fallen into their hands. You will have to wait for part two, tomorrow night, to learn the extent of the campaign of lies and trickery Whitehall launched after Sir Seretse, heir to an African chieftainship, defied tribe and the Colonial Office to marry a white girl. Fortunately for Whitehall, Lady Khami is still alive and able to tell her own story. Sir Seretse died ten years ago. His role in this extraordinary story is re-enacted by Raymond Johnson, partnered by Niamh Cusack as Ruth



Niamh Cusack as Ruth Williams (10.35pm)

11.35 Prisoner: Cell Block H 12.30am Room for Change: The Attic Conversion. How to give your home an additional room by converting the attic. (amc).
1.00 Video View with Marcella Frostrup.
1.30 Kopak 2.30 Donahue. Paul Donahue asks why people choose to remain virgins.
3.30 Quiz Night with Ross King.
4.00 Entertainment UK. A guide to Britain's lively world of entertainment.
5.00 ITN Morning News with Phil Roman. Ends 5.00

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Noah's Ark. The flamingos of the Chilean Lauca National Park

6.20 Business Daily

6.30 The Channel Four Daily

6.25 The Art of Landscape. Beautifully photographed images accompanied by music

11.00 As It Happens. The camera crew with instant and up-to-date footage of a life-threatening situation

12.00 Way of the Lakes. In the third of Tony Warburton's six programmes, introducing viewers to the Lake District, he walks over the fells from Rosthwaite to Watendlath and then onto Ambroth and Grasmere. On the way, he discusses the work of the National Trust, water supplies, and Wordsworth.

12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news service

1.00 Sesame Street (r)

2.00 Film: Because of Him (1946, b/w).

© CHOICE: In Simon Callow's

unbeatable life of Charles Laughton, who is Deanna Durbin's unlikely co-star in this lightweight comedy about a stage-struck waitress and a classical actor of the Donald Wolfit school, Callow pinpoints a fascinating element in the film that probably only Laughton adds to him will fully appreciate.

All his life, Laughton craved for the chance to play Cyrano de Bergerac

and never did, although a film for Korda seemed possible in the 1930s. Was it Laughton's request, one wonders, that *Because of Him* begins with Laughton speaking the last few lines from *Cyrano*, taking a curtain-clinging Wolff-type bow, and, in his dressing room, hanging up the

famous proboscis for the last time? And Durbin? As Callow accurately recalls, she spends an excessive amount of time in *Because of Him* in a state of pure tearfulness

3.40 The Oprah Winfrey Show. Oprah discusses the causes and treatments of compulsive behaviour with a panel of guests and a studio audience

4.30 Countdown. The words and

Whitley

5.00 The Lone Ranger (b/w)

5.30 Noah's Ark. See 6.00am (r).

(Teletext)

6.00 Sumo. More rough-and-tumble action from the 1989 Autumn Grand Sumo Tournament from Tokyo. Presented by Lynn Watson (r).

6.30 Mork and Mindy. American comedy about a mischievous alien. Starring Robin Williams and Pam Dawber.

7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow

7.50 Comment followed by weather

8.00 Landscapes: Ribs and Guitars.

Using breathtaking aerial photography, Tim Pearce presents the second in a seven-part series showing how some of Britain's most spectacular landscape features were created. This week, he visits Muckleburgh Hill, which rises unexpectedly from the flat Norfolk plain. (Teletext)

8.30 Cooking with Mosimann. In the first of a six-part series, the internationally-renowned chef Anton Mosimann tackles the traditional English breakfast in his imitable style. (Teletext)

9.00 Flight of Winter.

© CHOICE: No professional psychologist is on hand to offer a sociological dissertation on the phenomenon that takes up much of David Maloney's film. They fly kites in Lahore, hundreds of thousands of

them, most spectacularly when winter dies and spring is born and the festival of Basant commemorates the fact. That is the romantic side of things. The other side has to do with a kind of madness which someone in the film says is worse than the Pakistani passion of cricket. They stage kite-fights in Lahore, the object being to slash through a rival's string and bring down his kite. Thus, says an amateur psychologist, the good folk of Lahore, subdue their violence and "are not stricken with other social misdeeds". They do, however, eat goats' testicles, cooked as they wait and watch



Yearly kite-flying festival in Lahore (5.00pm)

10.00 Sticky Moments with Julian Clary. More ribald, embarrassment and sequinned outfits (r).

10.50 The Happy Moments at the G-Max. Music special featuring the Happy Moments in concert last March at the G-Max Centre in the band's home city of Manchester

11.50 Ry Cooder. One of the world's foremost guitar-composers, recorded in concert in Santa Cruz. Ends 1.35am

1.30 Wagon Train' 4.30 Nat King Cole Show 5.00 Lanc of the Gants 6.00 New Zealand 6.15 Ying-Yang 6.50 7.00 Lives 7.00 Paul Merton 7.30 Doctor Who ? 8.00 The Big Bang 8.30 The Big Bang 8.45 Fung 4.07 9.00 Short Stories Brought Up On Oysters 10.00 Cheers 10.30 Crime Does Not Pay 10.50 Happy Mondays Concert 11.50 Ry Cooder 1.35am (ended)

RTE 1 Starts 4.00pm News followed by Montreal 4.05 Emmerdale 4.25 Peter Meeson 5.30 A Country Practice 6.00 The Angels 6.01 Six One 6.30 The Grand Ole Opry 6.55 Nuacht 7.00 Katts 7.45 Dog 7.30 The Wonder Years 8.00 8.00 8.00 News 9.20 The Sunday Programme 9.30 The Sunday Programme 10.00 James Cagney Invades 10.30 The Nightmare Years 11.20 News 11.30 Close

NETWORK 2 Starts 4.35pm News 4.45 Our Gang 4.45 A Pig Named Scooby Doo 4.45 Noah's Ark 5.05 Film: *Snow in the Silver Spoon* 5.30 The Big Bang 5.45 The Grand Ole Opry 6.00 The Sunday Programme 6.30 The Sunday Programme 7.00 The Sunday Programme 7.30 Festival of the World 8.00 News followed by A Year in the Life 9.00 A Fine Romance 9.30 Wiesguy 10.30 News 10.45 The Bronx - A Cry for Help 11.45 Close

THE TIMES 3.35pm News 4.05 Our Gang 4.15 A Pig Named Scooby Doo 4.45 Noah's Ark 5.05 Film: *Snow in the Silver Spoon* 5.30 The Big Bang 5.45 The Grand Ole Opry 6.00 The Sunday Programme 6.30 The Sunday Programme 7.00 The Sunday Programme 7.30 Festival of the World 8.00 News followed by A Year in the Life 9.00 A Fine Romance 9.30 Wiesguy 10.30 News 10.45 The Bronx - A Cry for Help 11.45 Close

ITV VARIATIONS

Jake and the Fatman 1.30 Film Someone Behind me Door 3.15 Reggae Beat 3.45 Pop Profile 4.35-6.00 Jumper

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm Scottish Reefs

1.50-2.20 Sons and Daughters 3.05-4.30

5.00-6.30 Anything 7.00-8.30

9.00-10.30 Nature Watch 11.35

Music Mayhem 12.35-13.35 alred Hitchcock

Presents 12.35 Jake and the Fatman 1.30 Film: Someone Behind the Door 3.15 Night Beat 3.45 Pop Profile 4.05 About Britain 4.35-6.00 Jumper

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm Moneywise

1.50-2.20 The Partridge Family 2.20-3.20 Santa

Barbara 5.10-5.40 Home and Away 6.00

7.00-8.30 Home and Away 8.30-9.30

10.30-11.30 News 12.30-1.30 News 1.35-2.30

3.30-4.30 Pop Profile 4.05 About Britain 4.35-5.00 Jumper

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20pm Moneywise

1.50-2.20 Survival 5.10-5.40

Home and Away 6.00 HTV News 7.30-7.50

8.00-8.30 News 9.00-9.30

10.00-10.30 News

Pakistan 'beats off' Indian border post raid

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS
IN ISLAMABAD

PAKISTAN accused India yesterday of mounting an attack with field artillery, mortars and infantry troops on a Kashmir border post. Defence officials said Indian forces crossed into Pakistani territory before being repulsed.

A Pakistani brigadier with extensive knowledge of the terrain said it was unlikely that the border post would have contained more than a platoon of 30 men. It is in the Kel district, about 50 miles north of the "Azad" Kashmir capital of Muzaffarabad, in an area of some of the highest mountains of the Himalayas. The weather in the region at the moment was "cool and pleasant", he said, making conflict possible before early snows began.

Border incidents occur constantly along the 1947 line of control in Kashmir. Defence officials said this one was made public only because it was such a substantial encounter. Exchanges normally consist of rifle fire.

A military official claimed that India "probably wants to escalate" the conflict. It was a "proper attack", not a spontaneous encounter. India had short and long-range artillery in that area, although he believed that only short-range artillery would have been used. Pakistan had replied with artillery and mortars. There were no Pakistani casualties.

He said he doubted the fighting would have lasted for more than an hour. Pakistan would now be watching to see if India increased troop levels in Rajasthan along the Pakistani border.

Indian forces in the Rajasthan desert were reduced at the end of May with the onset of summer. A large number of Indian troops are still assembled in the far north of the state, and in Punjab. There is a strong concentration in an area known as the "chicken's neck". The only road in India heading north into Kashmir passes through the area. "If there is war the chicken's neck will be vital", an Indian official said. "If the road was cut off there would be no land route into Kashmir."

The tone of the Pakistani announcement leaves little doubt that the change of government in Islamabad has quickly brought a hardening of attitudes towards the Kashmir conflict. Since independent accounts in such a remote and inaccessible area are impossible, there is scope for disinformation campaigns by both sides. It is possible that Pakistan would find it expedient to "talk up" the danger of conflict, particularly if the new administration was looking for a reason to delay the October elections.

The main area of conflict if there is war over Kashmir would be the southern lowlands, as well as across the Rajasthan border.

Emergency rule, page 9



Police and helpers searching for clues at the Dorset caravan campsite. Below, Nicholas and Gaynor Lawrence, the missing girl's parents, gave an emotional press conference yesterday appealing for her return

More incidents disclosed at missing girl campsite

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

TWO helicopters and hundreds of police, civilians and soldiers searched the Dorset countryside yesterday for Gemma Lawrence, aged seven, who was snatched from her bed by someone who pulled her through the open window of her parent's caravan.

As a police helicopter with heat-seeking equipment began flights over the area round Bridport where the little girl vanished at 4am on Sunday, detectives disclosed that there had in recent weeks been other reports of incidents on the Haven Holiday Park site in West Bay. Three former holidaymakers have told police of a man reaching into their caravan at the same time of day, and others have described attempts to tamper with caravan windows.

"My hope is that she is still alive but, as time goes by, we become more and more concerned. Clearly parents must be extremely careful."

Detective Chief Superintendent Des Donohoe, the head of Dorset CID who is leading the inquiry into the abduction, said: "All these incidents have happened within a fortnight. We are hoping to get further reports which will give us more of an idea of whether or not we are looking for a local man."

A woman from St Helens on Merseyside has told police that on July 31 at the site her daughters, aged three and five, said a man had leaned in through a window. She thought they had had a nightmare.

On August 4 a girl, aged 18, on holiday with her boyfriend from Bristol, said she had been woken by a hand reaching through the caravan window and touching her.

On August 6 a man reached into

a caravan on the site in which a boy, aged eight, was sleeping. The boy described him as being aged about 30, 5ft 8in tall, with a stocky or plump build and wearing baggy jeans and a short-sleeved mustard-coloured T-shirt with hoops.

Mr Donohoe said: "Whoever has done this has committed a despicable crime. To take a young girl away from the comfort of her own environment and family is a terrible act. As each hour goes by my fears are raised. It happened in the early hours of yesterday morning. We are now over a day on and there is still no little Gemma."

"My hope is that she is still alive but, as time goes by, we become more and more concerned. Clearly parents must be extremely careful."

They must lock all doors and windows and not let their children out of their sight."

The police search has uncovered a pair of the little girl's socks outside the caravan from which she was dragged. Officers are also investigating a series of dents in the caravan close to Gemma's bedroom window which could have been caused by someone kicking out.

Yesterday at a press conference the girl's parents, Nicholas and Gaynor Lawrence, made an emotional plea for their daughter's return. Mrs Lawrence, aged 29, sobbed when she said: "If someone is holding her she will be very frightened. She has never been away from us before."



Envoy fails to recover body



Mr Croskery: he died as he lived, helping others

Continued from page 1
mourned their loss with a quiet dignity (Peter Davenport writes). He had died, they said, as he had lived, helping others.

The coroner for South Northumberland, Brian Gallon, will conduct an inquest into the death once the body has been brought back.

Yesterday Mr Croskery's widow, Thelma, let it be known that the family bore no bitterness over the death.

Yesterday Mrs Croskery remained indoors with her grown son and two daughters at their home in Brierdene Road, Whitley Bay.

Bay, as a policeman stood on duty outside. The family declined to speak to journalists, confining their comments to a brief handwritten statement.

It expressed thanks for the support they had received from family and friends and asked that they be allowed to grieve in peace together.

"The thoughts of the Croskery family are with everyone who has family in the Gulf at this dangerous and worrying time," it said. "Douglas Croskery died as he had lived — helping others."

Mr Croskery flew back to Kuwait from holiday only two weeks ago.

SeaCat starts services

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

HOVERSPEED'S revolutionary

HOVCAT, capable of

carrying 450 passengers and 80

cars between Portsmouth and

Cherbourg in half the normal

crossing time, begins services

today after repeated delays in

obtaining its safety certificate.

The £10 million SeaCat will

be able to travel at up to 40 knots

through waves of up to 18 feet,

allowing it to offer a much more

reliable service than traditional

cross-Channel ferries or

hovercraft.

Journey times between Ports-

mouth and Cherbourg will be cut

from about five hours to two

hours 40 minutes and the craft's

steaming qualities should guar-

antee passengers a comfortable

ride whatever the conditions.

The £10 million SeaCat earlier

this year claimed the Blue Riband

trophy for the fastest Atlantic

crossing, although its American

holders have been loath to hand it

over.

The vessel is the world's first car

and passenger carrying catamaran

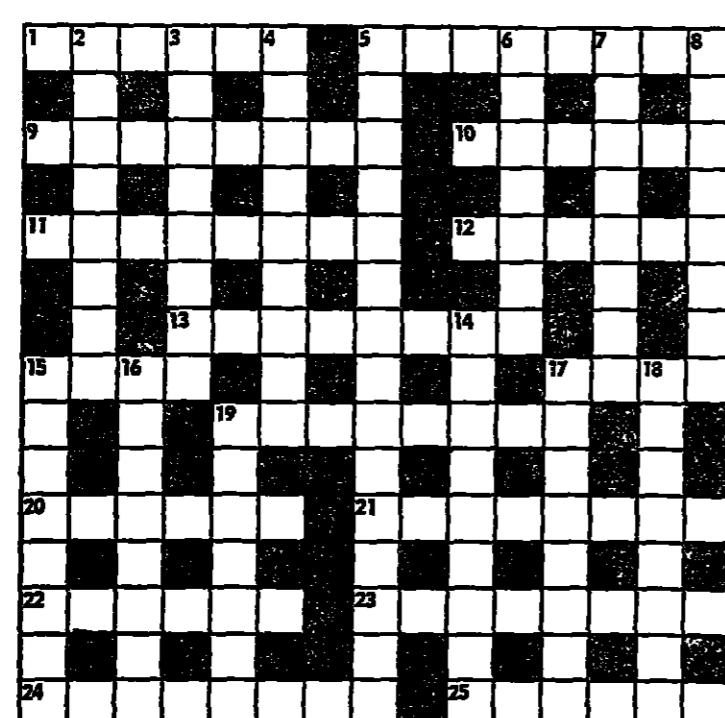
and forms a key element in

Hoverspeed's plans to counter the

threat to business from the Chan-

nel tunnel.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,372



WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

BAVIN
a. Half fermented wine
b. To turn away by jest
c. A flagon

DROGER
a. A druid
b. A goosher
c. A coasting vessel

PINOLE
a. Corn with milk
b. Hole for a pin
c. The pine oleander

SANTON
a. An Eastern saint
b. Without style
c. A satin slipper

TESTON
a. A coin worth a farthing
b. A test of strength
c. A test of skill

WICK
a. A finger-nail broken giving heart-stirring (9).

5 Service in which a Rev has vittles arranged round top of font? (7,8).

6 Runs quickly in shorts? (7).

7 Players cannot be seen here, in slack period (3-5).

8 Fuel for Hawker, leaving May, with terrible noise? (8).

14 Stance all wrong for governor to keep (9).

15 Pole standing in the middle of this shelter (4-4).

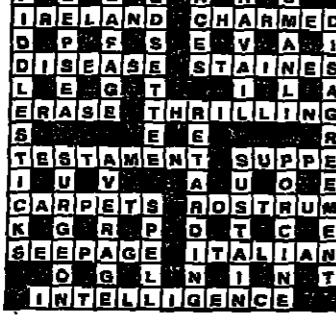
16 Freud is said to be a keeper of records (8).

17 Extent to which standards are lowered, sadly (4-4).

18 Architect losing head — light-weight to be rid of (8).

21 Does it hop the twig as it croaks? (4-4).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,371



CROSSWORD

1 Imperious clan-leader in his shoulder-cloth (6).

5 Volume of stock lines (4-4).

9 No town-dweller has a drink after 6.50 (8).

10 Cove at the end of the line? (6).

11 Dwarf to remain undersized (8).

12 Scolds for being unpunctual on board (6).

13 Party tricks? (8).

15 Bank of Scotland? (4).

17 I say! That's rather embarrassing — shut up! (4).

19 Position of cedilla, we hear — below the surface (8).

20 Conduct acceptable with this note of introduction (4-2).

21 Does it hop the twig as it croaks? (4-4).

WEATHER

snowers over Northern Ireland, Scotland and western parts of England and Wales. The best of the cloud breaks and sun-shine will be over southern and eastern England and parts of eastern Scotland, but these areas might see an isolated shower in the afternoon. Winds in the south will be mostly light but stronger in the north. Outlook: becoming cooler with rain.

ABROAD

SUN RAIN FOG

Scorborough 33 21 70 cloudy

Hastings 97 22 78 sunny

Lewes 7.9 23 81 sunny

Eastbourne 10.8 24 75 sunny

Southend 10.1 25 75 sunny

Athens 24.7 26 75 sunny

Beijing 25.8 27 75 sunny

Barcelona 26.9 28 75 sunny

Brussels 27.0 29 75 sunny

Budapest 27.1 30 75 sunny

Cairo 27.2 31 75 sunny

Caracas 27.3 32 75 sunny

Colombia 27.4 33 75 sunny

Copenhagen 27.5 34 75 sunny

Copenhagen 27.6 35 75 sunny

Edinburgh 27.7 36 75 sunny

Gibraltar 27.8 37 75 sunny

Helsinki 27.9 38 75 sunny

Hong Kong 27.10 39 75 sunny

Istanbul 27.11 40 75 sunny

Kuala Lumpur 27.12 41 75 sunny

Madrid 27.13 42 75 sunny

Milan 27.14 43 75 sunny

Munich 27.15 44 75 sunny

Nairobi 27.16 45 75 sunny

Paris 27.17 46 75 sunny

Rome 27.18 47 75 sunny

Stockholm 27.19 48

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- LAW 26, 27
- DEGREE RESULTS 29
- SPORT 30-34

THE TIMES

BUSINESS

TUESDAY AUGUST 14 1990

City Editor
John Bell

Margulies sells last stake in Berisford

EPHRAIM Margulies, the former chairman of Berisford International, sold his remaining 3.61 per cent stake in the company yesterday, ending a 20-year association with the company.

The stake, held through Cincorp Investment Bank (Switzerland), was sold for 63p a share compared with yesterday's closing price of 46p to Compagnie Noga d'Importation et d'Exportation, a private Swiss trading company that has interests in construction, hotels and commodities. The company has assets of Sfr900 million (£363 million) and annual sales of Sfr2 billion.

Mr Margulies sold 3 per cent of his stake about six weeks ago. The shares were secured against a loan from Cincorp.

Berisford also announced it had sold Berisford Factors, its factoring subsidiary, to Bibby Financial Services for an amount just exceeding net assets. The sale will reduce debt by less than £12 million.

R-R wins order

Rolls-Royce has won a multi-million pound order as part of a new deal to sell civilian aircraft to Iran. Iran Air has ordered six Fokker 100s, which are powered by Rolls-Royce Tay 650 engines, with options on six more. The total value of the business to Rolls-Royce is more than £20 million, the company said.

A&H warning

Acots & Hutcheson, the edible oils and fats manufacturer, has given warning that profits for the year to the end of September will fall "below market expectations". The City had been looking for profits before tax of about £5.5 million, against a reported £4.5 million in the previous 12 months.

Temps, page 22

Polly shares up

Shares in Polly Peck, the firm to electronics group, soared 60p to a high of 453p after Asil Nadir, the chairman, said he was considering taking the company private. The stock closed at 417p.

Comment, page 21

THE POUND

US dollar 1.8840 (+0.0125)
W German mark 2.9683 (-0.0064)
Exchange index 94.9 (same)

STOCK MARKETS

FT 30 Share 1732 (-10.8)
FT-SE 100 2219.5 (-14.3)
New York Dow Jones 2708.91 (-7.57)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 26176.43 (-1153.12)
Closing Prices ... Page 22

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 15%
3-month Interbank 15%
3-month eligible bills: 14%
US Prime Rate 10%
3-month Treasury Bills 7.40-7.35%
30-year bonds 9.99-10%

CURRENCIES

London: New York:
E \$1.8840 E \$1.8840
S 84.00 S 84.00
E FF 24.793 S FF 23.155
E FF 9.5617 S FF 5.2885
E Yen 202.97 S Yen 150.30
E Index 94.9 S Index 64.2
ECU 0.855814 SDR 0.728683
E ECU 1.437165 E SDR 1.372433

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$39.90 pm \$40.40
close \$40.50-40.50 (\$214.50-
215.00)
New York:
Comex \$40.40-40.40*

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sep) ... \$26 (50b) (\$25.70)
* Denotes latest trading price

FOURTH RATES

Australia S Bank Buys 2.46 2.30
Australia Sdn 2.01 2.00
Canada S 6.00 6.00
Denmark Kr 2.95 2.95
Finland Mark 11.13 11.13
France Fr 1.34 1.34
Germany DM 1.15 1.15
Greece Dr 2.03 2.01
Hong Kong \$ 15.25 15.25
Iceland Kr 1.05 1.05
Italy Lira 22.00 21.00
Japan Yen 225 225
Netherlands Gld 3.20 3.20
Norway Kr 11.75 11.75
Portugal Esc 2.75 2.75
South Africa Rnd 5.10 4.60
Spain Pes 1.05 1.05
Sweden Kr 1.15 1.15
United Kingdom Pounds 2.55 2.55
Turkey Lira 5.040 4.740
USA \$ 1.575 1.585
Yugoslavia Dinar 25.00 18.00

Rates for small denominations bank only as supplied by the London Banking Association. Rates apply to transfers between Retail Price Index: 124.27 (June)

Senior Tory hits at Warburg's dual PowerGen role

By MARTIN WALLER
and PETER MULLIGAN

A SENIOR Tory MP yesterday criticised SG Warburg, the merchant bank, for assuming two roles in the privatisation of PowerGen, the electricity generator.

Kenneth Warren, chairman of the powerful trade and industry select committee, criticised the bank for advising the company on flotation while at the same time advising management staff aiming to buy it in a trade sale.

Warren, the industrial conglomerate, is believed to have asked for more time to consider whether to bid for PowerGen. An informal deadline of the end of this week had been widely expected, with Hanson having forecast a decision by the middle of this month.

But government sources were last night emphasising that the August 17 deadline had never been a binding one. Any Hanson bid is now not thought to be likely until next week, although the company had no formal comment to make.

A delay would cause some upset among other potential bidders, including the management, as they are likely to face strict deadlines in putting together their offers while Hanson's constraints appear to be more elastic.

Warburg and the Department of Energy have worked out terms on which the bank would be allowed to act for a management buyout.

A department official said it was not unhappy provided the normal rules of confidentiality were observed.

But Mr Warren criticised the twin roles Warburg would play in any subsequent auction of PowerGen triggered by a Hanson bid. He said: "SG Warburg have launched themselves into what appears to be a totally unacceptable conflict of interest. They cannot ride two horses in the same race when the world watches how we regulate the City track."

His committee will be monitoring the privatisation process which, he said, would take "a few form" if a trade sale was agreed.

Warburg as merchant bank is adviser to the company in the flotation, while its stockbroking subsidiary, Rowe & Pitman, is one of the government's brokers to the sale of the power industry.

The bank will therefore have to set up a separate team to advise the management on its buyout plans. That team will have to operate independently of the group working on the flotation.

Any information already gained by the bank or the research team at the broker would be kept from the buyout team unless it was already

public knowledge. Warburg has indicated it would accept these conditions.

"We've been given the green light to go ahead on the buyout discussions. Until any decision is made on a trade sale it will be on a feasibility-study basis," said a spokesman.

Rhodri Morgan, a Labour energy spokesman, described the privatisation of PowerGen as an "internal shambles". However, he said he would not criticise the bank.

Rights issue threatened by refusal of extra £2bn funding

Bank rebellion poses threat to Eurotunnel

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE future of Eurotunnel, the Channel tunnel operator, has been thrown into jeopardy after a rebellion by almost half the company's bankers against its £2.5 billion refinancing plans.

The company revealed yesterday that 93 out of the 210 banks in its lending syndicate have refused to support attempts to raise further debts of £2 billion, despite a two-month campaign to persuade them to accept. Together, they represent 31 per cent of the funds originally lent by the syndicate.

A further 26 banks, or 13 per cent of the syndicate, have so far failed to give an answer. However, the remaining 91 banks, including all the British, French and American institutions, have accepted and offered £1.1 billion.

The revolt means that Eurotunnel will miss its August 31 deadline to have its new debt finance in place. If the banks continue to withhold their support, they will threaten the £520 million rights issue, which is scheduled for October and is already underwritten at 400p or 240p a share.

Eurotunnel has also had to ask for an extension of its emergency waiver to allow it to carry on drawing on its borrowings to continue the tunnel's construction. This is due to run out at the end of the month, and the banks have yet to decide the refinancing terms were only agreed after a long wrangle between the company, and

whether to grant the extension. If they refuse, they could put the company into default and take over the project.

One European banker, who has opposed the plans, said yesterday that his bank had felt obliged to take part in the original lending and would "kick like hell" against any further loans. He also objected to the five-year extension on the loan to the year 2010.

The banker added that the amount of debt already made the project look unviable, and wanted the banks to take a 30 to 40 per cent cut in equity written down. Alastair Morton, the chief executive of Eurotunnel, said the banks would grant the waiver. "They can refuse, but there is no feeling they will do that. The project is now going well and you don't chuck the dog out and start barking yourself. The battle has hardly been joined yet. People only begin to think when faced with a deadline. There is no alternative."

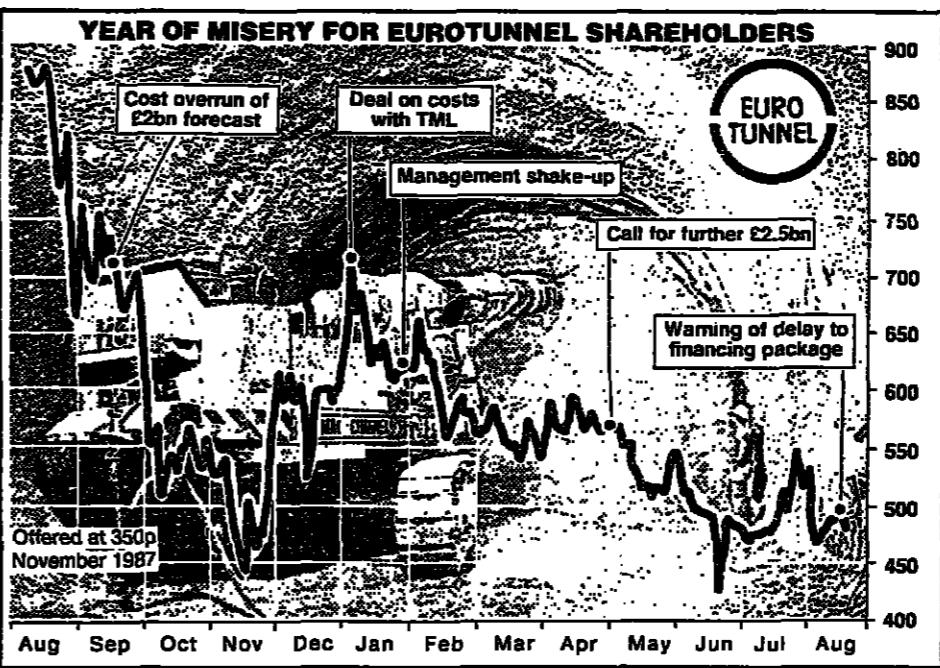
The £2.5 billion refinancing is needed after significant cost overruns in the early stages of the construction.

In April, Eurotunnel lifted its cost estimate to £7.5 billion, £2.67 billion higher than the original forecast in the prospectus. Without an agreement on refinancing, Eurotunnel cannot draw on any of its loans, since it has to show it has enough funds to complete the project.

The refinancing terms were only agreed after a long wrangle between the company, and



No alternative: Alastair Morton of Eurotunnel and how the shares have moved



Nikkei plunges 4.2%

By A CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO

JAPANESE share prices plunged more than 1,150 points yesterday, or 4.2 per cent, in an arbitrage-led sell-off that brought the blue-chip 225-stock Nikkei index to its lowest close since April 1, 1988.

The Nikkei, the most widely watched market indicator, finished at 26,176.43, down 1,153.12 from Friday.

The wider-based Topix index of all shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's first section dropped 63.84 points and futures contracts for both the Nikkei and Topix also fell sharply in trading on Monday.

First-section losers outnumbered winners 934 issues to 34 with 70 shares unchanged, but volume was an extremely low 250 million shares.

Dealers said that arbitrageurs, looking to place spots against firms, ruled the day

as the continuing tension in the Middle East left most institutional and individual investors on the sidelines.

Japan's Kyodo News Service quoted Yoko Kamiki, a trader at the big brokerage firm of Daiwa Securities, as saying that small-lot buying was "slowly strangling" players who were trying to keep the market from crashing.

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Oil edges up amid confusion

By MARTIN BARROW

OIL prices edged higher in tense trading as dealers assessed confused reports from the Gulf and Opec members yesterday.

In London September Brent rose 55 cents to \$26 a barrel and West Texas Intermediate moved up 39 cents to \$26.62 in early New York trade.

Recessionary fears dominated the London market and the FT-SE 100 index closed down 14.3 at 2,219.5. The pound rose 1.30 cents against the dollar to \$1.8845, but slipped against the mark from DM2.9756 to DM2.9899.

Speculative fever gripped international precious metals markets in a belated reaction to Gulf events, and the London gold price rose by \$13.50 to \$404.75 an ounce - its highest level in five months (Colin Campbell writes).

In latest trading, the dollar held firm, the bond market weakened further, and short-term money rates put on as much as five basis points, so it seemed those factors again were as much to blame.

In the latest trading, the dollar held firm, the bond market weakened further, and short-term money rates put on as much as five basis points, so it seemed those factors again were as much to blame.

The bank has printed 500,000 copies of the leaflet which will be available free in all its branches to customers and non-customers. Tom Frost, group chief executive, said: "The vital message coming from the book is if you see a personal financial crisis looming tell your bank so that it can help you."

NatWest decided 18 months ago to stop advertising personal loans and reduced the number of mailings to customers for credit.

As a result the bank's share of personal lending fell slightly in the first half of 1990.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Howard Holdings hit by land writedowns

PRE-TAX profits at Howard Holdings, the south London property developer and plant hire company, fell 61 per cent in the year to end-April. Operating profits were down only a quarter at £2.32 million, but an exceptional £1.2 million writedown of land values led to a figure of £1.06 million against £2.73 million last year at the pre-tax level. Howard was also affected by a higher £1.3 million interest charge, though year-end gearing, at 75.5 per cent, was down on 1989.

John Howard, chairman, said that housing sales have held up reasonably well but adverse market conditions have squeezed margins. The company operates at the lower end of the housebuilding market, mainly supplying first time buyers. Howard's plant hire subsidiary continued to operate profitably, increasing turnover from £2.7 to £3.1 million. A final dividend of 0.9p makes an unchanged 1.5 for the year.

Scott moving Managers buy up to USM

SCOTT Pickford, the Third Market oil exploration consultancy, is planning to move to the Unlisted Securities Market. In July the company reported full-year profits before tax up from £71,404 to £100,190 on sales 10 per cent ahead at £1.74 million. The shares, which now trade at 13p and capitalise Scott at £910,000, are expected to begin dealings on the USM on August 20.

Micklegate up 73%

DESPITE the downturn in property, pre-tax profits at Micklegate Group, the West Yorkshire property developer that came to the USM in December, surged by 73 per cent to £2.31 million in the year to end-April.

Turnover for the group, which is mainly concerned with commercial and industrial property development and design and project management, climbed from £3.16 million to £8.58 million and earnings per share rose by 54 per cent to 8.43p. There is a first dividend of 1.5p for the year, as forecast at the time of flotation. Trevor Barker, chairman, said the industrial and commercial development business had performed well. The shares firmed by 1p to 30p.

Handley to buy IEP

HANDLEY-WALKER Group, the USM-quoted management consultant and human resources group, is acquiring IEP, a specialist engineering consultancy to the brewing, food and drink industries, for a maximum of £2.1 million. An initial sum of £1.26 million will be paid in cash and shares. The balance depends on IEP's future pre-tax profits, and will be paid for in H-W shares. The shares were unchanged at 18p.

Soviet deal 'stands'

DE BEERS, whose interim results are due today, says its multi-billion dollar contract with the Soviet Union still stands, despite Russian agency reports to the contrary. De Beers Centenary, the Swiss arm of the diamond group, recently signed a five-year exclusive marketing contract to handle Russian diamond production.

An amount of \$1 billion that De Beers agreed to lend the Russians has been advanced and some Russian diamonds, previously held as a stockpile in the State Treasury and now regarded as collateral for the advance, have arrived in London.

WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily chg% (£)	Yearly chg% (£)	Daily chg% (£)	Yearly chg% (£)	Daily chg% (£)	Yearly chg% (£)
The World (free)	607.8	-2.3	-27.9	-1.5	-16.9	-1.3	-15.7
EAFE (free)	115.9	-2.3	-28.2	-1.5	-17.1	-1.3	-16.0
Europe (free)	1055.1	-2.6	-32.3	-2.3	-22.8	-1.7	-20.8
(free)	107.9	-2.1	-32.7	-2.4	-23.2	-1.7	-21.3
North America (free)	655.2	-1.5	-12.5	-1.8	-8.7	-0.5	-2.4
America (free)	142.3	-1.5	-12.6	-2.1	-9.1	-0.5	-2.2
Nth America	434.3	-1.5	-19.3	-0.7	-5.7	-0.6	-5.6
Nordic	143.7	-1.8	-11.6	-1.3	0.2	-0.1	8.0
Austria	143.7	-2.3	-11.1	-3.1	21.0	-1.6	30.0
Belgium	779.0	-2.0	-25.5	-2.5	-15.8	-1.1	-17.4
Canada	457.8	-1.4	-23.7	-0.5	-11.7	-0.4	-10.8
Denmark	1259.4	-0.3	-4.3	0.0	2.3	1.3	2.5
Finland	88.1	1.0	-23.8	0.8	-17.9	2.0	-10.7
(free)	125.5	-0.3	-15.7	0.1	-9.4	1.3	-14.4
France	642.4	-3.1	-20.6	-3.8	-15.1	-2.1	-7.1
Germany	811.1	-2.1	-11.6	-2.6	-3.6	-1.1	-3.4
Hong Kong	2025.8	-2.2	-8.7	-1.2	6.4	-1.2	6.8
Italy	319.7	-1.9	-17.1	-2.3	-11.6	-0.9	-9.0
Japan	3368.9	-3.8	-45.4	-2.8	-33.3	-2.8	-34.1
Netherlands	785.8	-1.2	-16.6	-1.7	-9.4	-0.2	-2.4
New Zealand	77.4	-2.5	-24.9	-2.7	-14.2	-1.5	-12.2
Norway	1422.1	-1.6	-6.4	-1.8	-15.1	-0.6	-24.4
Portugal	254.5	-1.4	-11.6	-1.6	16.4	-0.4	-2.5
Sing/Malay	1617.6	-4.4	-18.9	-3.8	-70.2	-3.4	-5.2
Spain	198.0	0.4	-16.4	0.0	-13.6	1.4	-2.2
Sweden	1594.3	-1.9	-9.1	-1.9	-11.7	-0.9	6.3
(free)	223.9	-1.8	-3.8	-1.8	5.1	-0.8	-12.5
Switzerland	815.0	-0.6	-10.9	-2.1	-11.1	0.4	4.2
(free)	121.6	-0.5	-12.9	-2.0	-13.1	0.5	1.9
UK	656.3	-1.0	-9.0	-1.0	-9.0	0.0	6.5
USA	391.9	-1.7	-18.9	-0.7	-5.1	-0.7	-5.1

(*) Local currency.

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International.

DAEJAN HOLDINGS P.L.C.**The Chairman, Mr B S E Freshwater, reports:**

- Increase in Group net worth to £290 million (£17.85 per share) before allowing for tax on realisations.
- Results achieved reflect substantial underlying strengths.
- Adequate resources for expansion of property portfolio.
- Current year's profits to date are satisfactory.

Year ended 31 March 1990 1989
Net Profits After Tax £13.0 million £20.6 million
Dividends Per Share 23.00p 22.00p

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The Secretary, 162 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8HR.

Pentland to pay £20m for Speedo brand name

By JONATHAN PRYNN

PENTLAND Group, the consumer products and investment company, is to acquire the owner of the worldwide licence for the Speedo swimwear brand name and the Australian Speedo operations in a £20 million deal.

The two businesses are being purchased from the Australian Linter Group, which is in receivership. Pentland already owns a 39.3 per cent stake in Speedo's American licensee and is "still looking at" Speedo Europe, which came up for sale after Response Group, its previous owner and a former management buyer, went into receivership this year.

The total price is Aus\$47.5 million (£20 million), of which Aus\$10 million is for the tangible assets of the Australian operations and the rest for the worldwide brand name. Pentland is avoiding a substantial goodwill write-off by valuing the intellectual property acquired as an intangible asset on the books.

The acquisition is being financed via cash resources and existing credit lines. The company had zero net gearing at its last year end. The deal will give Pentland "minimal gearing" this year, said David Bernstein, joint managing director.

He expects the deal not to be earnings-dilutive in the first year after the acquisition. In any form of rescue package" for Honorbilt, the Third Market clothing group in which it has a 27.9 per cent stake. Honorbilt went into receivership last month after its shares were suspended at 2p. A number of Honorbilt's shareholders have called on Pentland to bail them out. Such an arrangement would "just not be possible or appropriate," said Mr Bernstein.

Investigation into Anglo's GFSA stake

THE South African Competition Board is to investigate Anglo American's 25 per cent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa, a South African former associate of Consolidated Gold Fields of London.

The board will also assess if it is "relevant or appropriate" that an Anglo director sit on GFSA's board. The enquiry follows Anglo's admission in its recent annual report that the corporation and its associates increased their holding in GFSA to 25 per cent, the corporation's own interest being 9.8 per cent.

Pierre Brooks, the Competition Board chairman, said there was a prima facie case that Anglo and its associates' stake constituted a monopoly.

John Banham, CBI director-general, has written to James Baker, US secretary of

Suter feels effect of long enquiry

THE Department of Trade and Industry investigation into share dealings in companies linked with Suter, the industrial conglomerate of David Abel (above), is in its third year and apparently little closer to completion. Mr Abel was yesterday (Martin Waller writes). He was announcing half-way profits before tax down from £22.1 million to £17

million because of an absence of share dealing profits, and an interim dividend up from 2.8p to 3.2p.

Mr Abel said the investigation was "unhelpful" to the company's share price.

"There's very little one can do about it. There's very little contact to all [with the department]," he said.

Tempus, page 21

C&C 'cautious' as interim edges to £24m

By COLIN CAMPBELL

CAPITAL & Counties, the property group which is 75.8 per cent controlled by Transatlantic Holdings and has strong South African connections, said yesterday it is "proceeding cautiously" with its existing development programme.

The group announced interim pre-tax profits of £24 million, against £23.8 million, for the six months ended June, and a half-time dividend of 6p (5.25p).

However, Mr Marler says that although two office sites have been acquired in Slough and Cambridge, the group has decided "not to proceed with site acquisitions for the proposed projects in Coventry and Norwich".

The interim statement shows operating income from property investment was £22.1 million against £18 million, while operating income from property trading fell from £6.2 million to £600,000.

Net interest received advanced from £2 million to £3.6 million.

Capital & Counties' shares traded 10p lower at 348p.

This has been especially

noted in and around London in the office sector.

Capital & Counties is due to open Thurrock Lakeside, a £550 million shopping complex in Essex, on October 25, and this month trading starts in phase one of the Harlequin Centre in Warford.

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caution
interim
S to £24

With brutal ease, the world's banks have demonstrated their whip hand over Eurotunnel. Almost half of the company's 210 lenders have turned their back on its meticulous refinancing plans, returning its future to the melting pot. The agency banks, which have approved the plans, believe they can cajole the dissenters into acceptance given a little more time. But 93 banks have taken up to two months to decide they want nothing to do with the current proposals, and are hardly likely to come round unless they are offered more.

Unfortunately, Eurotunnel's larder is almost bare. It has already agreed to pay an eye-watering 2.5 points over the market rate on its eventual £7 billion debt mountain, stretching its repayment schedules on even friendly forecasts. The project's crumbling credibility would disintegrate further if it offered yet higher terms.

One way out is to increase the equity portion of the financing. However, it is difficult to expect much enthusiasm from shareholders or underwriters for a

larger rights issue than the £530 million already planned. They have already seen their maiden dividend retreat three years to 1998. Greater dilution would reduce the payout and may delay it further.

Instead the banks could agree to convert some of their debt to equity in some form, a common feature of smaller project financing deals which run into trouble. Some of the smaller partners in the debt syndicate are already advocating this. Bigger banks however, including National Westminster and Midland, the two British agents, are unlikely to support any measure that would force them to make bad debt provisions, in a year when they have already suffered heavy write-offs.

The ultimate sweetener would be a debt underwriting agreement from the British and French governments. In particular, Japanese banks are clamouring for state intervention. But no assistance

WHEN George Bush asked fellow Americans to read his lips as he promised "no new taxes", he at least was able to hold out for two years before economic circumstances forced him to retreat on his promise.

Time horizons in central Europe are much shorter. A similarly categorical pledge by Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, and Lothar de Maizière, the East German prime minister, six weeks ago, barely survived one week.

On July 1, Herr Kohl and Herr de Maizière went on television to announce that nobody will be worse off after monetary union. The fallacy became apparent only a few days later when queues built up outside East Germany's understaffed unemployment offices.

Real unemployment in East Germany is now approaching 1 million, as the economy moves towards total paralysis. Regine Hildebrandt, the East German employment minister, declared that "the country is burning". A large minority is already worse off, while the majority fears that it, too, might suffer.

East Germany is only the most extreme case. The development is similar, if only more protracted, in other East European countries. Joseph Alois Schumpeter, the Austrian economist, once argued the case of "creative destruction", according to which new investment accelerates the faster the rate of destruction of a redundant system. But while destruction is a certainty in East Europe, the creative process will take time. And the people of Eastern Europe are becoming impatient.

The days of reform joy, so noisy only a few months ago, are gone. Gone, too, are the hopes that state-owned enterprises can easily be privatised. East Europeans do not have the savings to buy shares, while risk-averse foreigners are unlikely to pay what East European governments consider the "right price".

Last week the depression took on another worrying tendency, when the Czech government announced it was considering a trade embargo

Fudge on the menu at Eurotunnel talks

COMMENT

was forthcoming at the project's genesis, and Downing Street's allegiance to private funding looks more entrenched than ever.

With these avenues blocked, the syndicate banks should think carefully before exercising their veto power. They can foreclose and take charge of the project. But it would be pointless given the good progress TransManche Link is now making.

Instead some fudge may be on the menu. The banks are likely to postpone a decision by extending Eurotunnel's waiver. This will allow it to continue construction, and produce a scaled-down funding request. If Eurotunnel raises £1.65 billion, instead of the current target of £2.5 billion, it should have enough to reach its

East Europe feels the heat of creative destruction



Pledge lasted just one week: Lothar de Maizière

of the deterioration in the economies of East Germany and its neighbours.

Half of East Germany's 6,000 state-owned companies will have closed by the end of the year. Even companies which have been regarded as potential survivors, like Pentacron, the Dresden maker of Praktica cameras, are holding out little hope.

The company was forced to put 5,500 of its 5,700 workers on short-time, a social security concept imported from West Germany. But in Pentacron's case, short time means zero working hours. Short-time has turned into an East German euphemism for hidden and subsidised unemployment.

Beset with internal problems, East Europe is now hit by higher world oil prices, the dreaded external shock that could not have happened at a worse moment. An energy shortfall would have been inevitable in any case, irrespective of the Middle East crisis, after the Soviet Union gave notice that cheap oil supplies, often paid for in barter deals, will end next year.

This double blow will have a similar effect on East Europe as the first oil shock of 1973 had on the West. East Europe's gross national product is now forecast to fall by almost 10 per cent next year.

Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech economics minister, said that the energy crisis has already diverted attention away from the economic reform programme. The voices preaching caution on economic reform are already growing louder. They are afraid of yet another economic shock, which will come with the internal convertibility of the koruna and the abolition of most price subsidies next year.

Just how rotten East Europe's economies have become after over 40 years of communism, has been underestimated by the West. It has also underestimated the costs, in sweat, tears and money, of switching economic systems.

The signs are that East Europe will be burning for quite some time.

WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

against East Germany, its second largest trading partner. The Czechs are concerned about the cancellation of pre-arranged contracts by East German companies, many of which have gone out of business, while others refuse to be bound by obligations made by their former rulers.

One reason behind the deficit is that German monetary union has changed the terms of trade between East Germans and other East European

countries. The convertible rate of the rouble, in which East European trade is denominated, halved when the deutschmark replaced the ostmark on a one-for-two basis. The effect is a rise in import prices for East German companies. But the issue highlights not merely exchange rate differentials, which have been apparent since June when the two German states agreed on monetary union. The problem is a consequence

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Neal takes the plunge

Chris Neal, the redundant gilded inter-dealer broker who left FBI Gilt, the British & Commonwealth subsidiary, along with 110 others, in May last year, has been putting his redundancy pay to good use. As from last Friday night, Neal, aged 31, has become the host at a Georgian watering hole in Bath with the unlikely name of The Hot Tub Pub. "It's on the corner of Hot Bath Street," he explains. "It was a roughish sort of pub and we have spent the past ten days, since I bought it, frantically redecorating, taking it very much up-market. It's more of a cafe bar now, along the lines of a French road side cafe, and once we've finished all the work it will also have a restaurant and a hotel." Neal, remembered at FBI and previously at Charles Fulton as a portly rugby player — for Harlequins and, latterly, Askeans — tells me that since he started serving lunches rather than eating them, he has shed four of his 20 stones. Although he is still trying to sell his Kent home — "I've been to contract eight times in the past 14 months," he says — he is anxious not to sever all his ties with the Square Mile. "I do miss the buzz of the City, when it was busy, before the crash, and if any of my old City friends are ever down this way I would love to see them." Discussions about his own return to the City have, however, been temporarily shel-

ved. "Three weeks ago I was offered a job by Fulton... in Bahrain."

CANVASSING for votes in Hampstead in the run up to the next election could prove to be a more hostile experience than Glenda Jackson, the actress turned prospective Labour candidate, has been expecting. One resident in the constituency has already put up a notice on his gate post saying: "No hawkers, no canvassers... and definitely no Glendas."

On the wagon

TIM Ferguson, head of equities on a worldwide basis at County NatWest, and still aged only 33, would be the first to admit that hard work has been a key factor in his meteoric rise through the NatWest empire. Since he took the helm last August — he

hopes to have the business back in profit by next year — he has, he says, been working a minimum of 13 hours a day. "I get up at 5.30 am, and I go to three dinners a week, which means I don't get home until 10.30 pm."

Even if he has no evening engagement, he is rarely back at his Twickenham home before 8.30 pm. "But I'm not a baby," he concedes. "I can get by on five or six hours sleep a night during the week."

However, the odd little sacrifice has had to be made. He has forsaken all alcohol mid-week, both at lunchtime and in the evening. "It's a bore, but you simply can't maintain that sort of schedule if you drink — even one glass makes a difference," he says.

Daniel joins GVG

GERRARD Vivian Gray, the stockbroking subsidiary of Gerard & National and hitherto best known as a private client broker, has strengthened its institutional equity sales team by recruiting William Daniel from Cazenove, its blue-blooded rival. "Our large number of well-established private clients will continue to represent the core of our business," says Stephen Cooke, GVG's chief executive, "but this appointment demonstrates our commitment to further growth in the institutional equities sector." Institutional clients now account for some 15 per cent of GVG's business, adds Robin Bonham-Carter, uncle of film actress Helena Bonham-Carter,



Carol Leonard

conglomerate by unbundling it and then keep most of the profits for himself.

After a series of good buys, Mr Nadir is probably confident he can do no wrong and that the market should be behind him all the way. But Polly Peck shares still trade at a lowly rating of 8 times earnings against a market average of 10 and a food sector average of 12. This discount can be written down to the "spiv factor" stemming from the days when punters enthusiastically tipped in and out of Polly Peck stock and Mr Nadir did not rank as one of the 50 richest people in Britain.

Bidding should start no lower than 500p a share, a premium of about a quarter over last week's prices, which values the group at £2.2 billion compared with various average breakup values of £2.9 billion or 690p a share.

Mr Nadir should have few problems raising the money considering the quality assets in the company, but if Citicorp is going to open its purse, it may have problems with new American regulations about lending for highly leveraged bids.

The most likely route would be to sell the electronics business for at least £800 million and hold on to food and the solid cash flow and management which came with Del Monte.

group, cemented that potential change of image. City analysts believe that the leisure division, which has done little but soak up a lot of cash over the past four years, is about to come good.

This means Mr Nadir's prospective buyer must be taken seriously and he in turn must offer a seductive and serious price once the half-year results are revealed on September 6.

Bidding should start no lower than 500p a share, a premium of about a quarter over last week's prices, which values the group at £2.2 billion compared with various average breakup values of £2.9 billion or 690p a share.

Mr Nadir should have few problems raising the money considering the quality assets in the company, but if Citicorp is going to open its purse, it may have problems with new American regulations about lending for highly leveraged bids.

The most likely route would be to sell the electronics business for at least £800 million and hold on to food and the solid cash flow and management which came with Del Monte.

TEMPUS

Suffering continues at Suter

THE biggest buyer for Suter at the moment is the company itself, and those purchases so far look spectacularly bad. The company bought in about 10 per cent of its share capital in 1989 at an average 16p, and another 1 per cent at 13p in the six months to end-June.

Yesterday the shares rose 1p to 119p after some excellent first-half figures. At that price they are still pennies off their post-crash low. Suter's pre-tax profits fell from £22.1 million to £17 million in the first half, a decline accounted for entirely by a dearth of earnings from share dealing.

Suter's two main divisions, industrial and distribution, raised trading profits despite sticky patches in automotive activities and those most exposed to the high street.

Meanwhile there are benefits to come from expansion in

chemicals, and this summer will be good for the refrigeration business. The half-year performance saw the core of the business standing up well to the economic downturn, while low-quality earnings from property and investments are now largely over.

The figures pose the question: why is a company in niche markets with little exposure to the retail and construction sectors, and with gearing of little over 50 per cent, selling on little more than six times' future earnings and offering a prospective yield exceeding 11 per cent?

The answer is the market's distaste of small acquisitive companies run by a high-profile entrepreneur with an enquiry hanging over his head. The only hope for Suter shareholders, who must be regretting the failure of buyout talk

at not far short of 200p last year, is a break-up bid from outside. Little else will move the shares at present.

Acatos &

Hutcheson

ACATOS & Hutcheson is an oil stock with a difference — it supplies edible oil, not crude, and its shares are friendless, despite the prospect of a management buyout.

A profit warning yesterday

knocked another 11p off the shares, which now trade at just 136p and value the company at less than £41 million, a far cry from those heady days in late 1988 when the shares pushed £5.

A&H warned the City that

profits for the year ending September would fall below market expectations. Analysts had pencilled in profits of £5.5

million, against £4.5 million for the previous 12 months but well below a record £12.25 million earned in 1987.

The problems were attributed to two associate companies with Spanish interests, 49 per cent-owned Macisa, Margaritas y Aceites Ibericos S.A., a supplier of oils and fats, and P&W Plastics, which is owned jointly with Plastico Megias and which supplies printed plastic containers for the food industry.

The shares are supported only by a possible buyout by Ian Hutcheson, the chairman. But the market is ripe with talk of discontent among institutional shareholders, including Charterhouse and Scotts Amicable.

The shares, which sell at 13 times earnings forecasts that are now outdated and overgenerous, look dear.

N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken

Philips Group

Half-Yearly Statement to 30th June 1990

REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PHILIPS GROUP

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Amounts in millions of guilders	2nd quarter		Jan to June	
	1990*	1989	1990*	1989
Net sales	13,539	13,552	26,355	26,195
Income from operations	563	513	1,013	1,124
Gearing adjustment	-34	65	-66	143
- Financial income and expenses	-425	-785	-523	-683
Income before taxes	184	276	148	584
Income taxes	-52	-110	-75	-233
Income after taxes	132	166	74	351
Equity in net income of unconsolidated companies	36	72	65	144
Share of other group capital in group income	-51	-41	-75	-75
Net income from normal business operations	37	197	43	420
Extraordinary income after taxes	-	36	320	38
Net income	31	235	373	458
Income from operations in North America	4,213	3,838	7,343	6,433
Income from operations in Latin America	4,151	4,141	4,145	4,145
Income from operations in Asia	2,010	1,970	2,222	2,222
Income from operations in Europe	11,175	11,583	19,890	19,520
Income from operations in other regions	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
Balance sheet				
Income from operations as a % of net sales	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.3
Income from operations as a % of operating capital	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.5

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Bd	Offer	Cash	Vid	Bd	Offer	Cash	Vid	Bd	Offer	Cash	Vid	Bd	Offer	Cash	Vid	Bd	Offer	Cash	Vid	
RENTY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	
TIN CMIS 717328	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Gulf Fund	100.00	111.44	-0.1	0.97	100.00	111.44	-0.1	0.97	100.00	111.44	-0.1	0.97	100.00	111.44	-0.1	0.97	100.00	111.44	-0.1	0.97
Hight Inc	82.77	135.95	-1.1	0.95	82.77	135.95	-1.1	0.95	82.77	135.95	-1.1	0.95	82.77	135.95	-1.1	0.95	82.77	135.95	-1.1	0.95
Anger Group	100.00	103.98	-0.1	0.95	100.00	103.98	-0.1	0.95	100.00	103.98	-0.1	0.95	100.00	103.98	-0.1	0.95	100.00	103.98	-0.1	0.95
Asian Pacific	117.5	126.3	-3.4	1.05	117.5	126.3	-3.4	1.05	117.5	126.3	-3.4	1.05	117.5	126.3	-3.4	1.05	117.5	126.3	-3.4	1.05
Gold Fund	100.00	107.00	-0.1	0.95	100.00	107.00	-0.1	0.95	100.00	107.00	-0.1	0.95	100.00	107.00	-0.1	0.95	100.00	107.00	-0.1	0.95
Gold Fund	85.00	93.00	-0.1	0.95	85.00	93.00	-0.1	0.95	85.00	93.00	-0.1	0.95	85.00	93.00	-0.1	0.95	85.00	93.00	-0.1	0.95
Euro Cap	85.00	95.57	-0.4	0.95	85.00	95.57	-0.4	0.95	85.00	95.57	-0.4	0.95	85.00	95.57	-0.4	0.95	85.00	95.57	-0.4	0.95
Japan	16.00	17.80	-1.2	2.81	16.00	17.80	-1.2	2.81	16.00	17.80	-1.2	2.81	16.00	17.80	-1.2	2.81	16.00	17.80	-1.2	2.81
UK Inv Inc	100.00	108.15	-0.7	0.95	100.00	108.15	-0.7	0.95	100.00	108.15	-0.7	0.95	100.00	108.15	-0.7	0.95	100.00	108.15	-0.7	0.95
US Emr Cos	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75
Am Inv Inc	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75	100.00	108.77	-1.2	2.75
Emr Fund	45.49	46.62	-0.2	0.95	45.49	46.62	-0.2	0.95	45.49	46.62	-0.2	0.95	45.49	46.62	-0.2	0.95	45.49	46.62	-0.2	0.95
ASTRAZ MANAGEMENT LTD	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00		
10. GREECE TRUST, ALGERIA ALM 101	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
St. Fleurette Chancery, London EC3N 2BB	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
UK Imp Inv	52.64	56.88	-0.2	0.95	52.64	56.88	-0.2	0.95	52.64	56.88	-0.2	0.95	52.64	56.88	-0.2	0.95	52.64	56.88	-0.2	0.95
ALLIED DUNBAR UNIT TRUSTS LTD	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00		
Alfred Dunbar, Castle, Swindon SN1 1EL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
High Inv Inc	32.52	35.7	-0.2	0.95	32.52	35.7	-0.2	0.95	32.52	35.7	-0.2	0.95	32.52	35.7	-0.2	0.95	32.52	35.7	-0.2	0.95
Equity Inv Inc	17.85	19.02	-0.1	0.95	17.85	19.02	-0.1	0.95	17.85	19.02	-0.1	0.95	17.85	19.02	-0.1	0.95	17.85	19.02	-0.1	0.95
Equity Inv Inc	21.00	21.47	-0.1	0.95	21.00	21.47	-0.1	0.95	21.00	21.47	-0.1	0.95	21.00	21.47	-0.1	0.95	21.00	21.47	-0.1	0.95
Equity Inv Inc	10.00	10.25	-0.1	0.95	10.00	10.25	-0.1	0.95	10.00	10.25	-0.1	0.95	10.00	10.25	-0.1	0.95	10.00	10.25	-0.1	0.95
Equity Inv Inc	21.95	22.00	-0.1	0.95	21.95	22.00	-0.1	0.95	21.95	22.00	-0.1	0.95	21.95	22.00	-0.1	0.95	21.95	22.00	-0.1	0.95
Equity Inv Inc	41.40	42.88	-0.2	0.95	41.40	42.88	-0.2	0.95	41.40	42.88	-0.2	0.95	41.40	42.88	-0.2	0.95	41.40	42.88	-0.2	0.95
BARCLAYS UNICORN LTD	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00		
Unicorns House, 2nd Floor, Redfearn St, London E1 7EF	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95	100.00	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95
Barclays Unicorns	99.80	99.80	£0.00	0.95	99.80															

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Continued on next page

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Has marketing made its mark?

LIt is nearly six years since the Law Society relaxed its restrictions on firms of solicitors that wanted to market themselves and, where appropriate, to employ outside consultants to help them. How successful is this leap into the 20th century and are solicitors getting value for money from the consultants?

During the six years, solicitors (and, more recently, barristers) have shown a commitment to better communication and proper planning of public relations and marketing strategies. Naturally, certain types of firm, such as the overworked inner-city general practitioner or the provincial firms where client loyalty spans generations of families, have not the time, the funding nor the need for serious marketing. It is the City-based firms and those in densely populated areas, such as the Home Counties, that automatically generate a more competitive approach.

Sue Stapey, the head of the press and parliamentary unit at the Law Society since September 1989, wants to see solicitors becoming more "user-friendly". She says that although many firms have marketing budgets that can range from a few thousand pounds a year to six-figure sums, marketing expenditure is not always cost-effective.

"The Law Society can give good advice to individual firms market-



offer benefits to the big firms that use them.

Valerie Eliot Smith considers their impact

ing themselves, as well as promoting the profession generally," she explains. "I am concerned that in many cases the advice given by outside consultants is not necessarily workable or adaptable and I think that some firms may be paying out good money for advice and services, which they could, with our help, provide for themselves."

What attitude are solicitors taking to their public relations and marketing requirements? At the top end of the market, there is a mixture of firms that employ external consultants, some that employ consultants working exclusively in-house and other firms that are still comparing the results of both.

Fox Williams, a nine-partner City firm established in March 1989, hired a PR consultancy to advise it for a fixed period. The agreement was not renewed, and while the situation is kept under review, Stephen Sidkin, the practice development partner, is clearly satisfied with the firm's

Public relations and other consultancies

If Fox Williams and Theodore Goddard are satisfied with their chosen marketing routes, where are the problems occurring?

Two years ago, Clifford Chance created an in-house marketing unit of six people. Keith Clark, the partner responsible for marketing, says this was the only way to cope with the number of markets and individuals serviced by the firm. No outside consultancy could be brought "far enough up the learning curve sufficiently quickly" to act on a retained basis, although the firm still uses agencies on an ad hoc basis.

This view is echoed by Andrew Taylor of Wilde Sapte. Appointed marketing director and coming from a corporate PR background, he thinks that City firms are frequently not well served by PR consultants. "The requirements are a real understanding of the legal market, a degree of originality in tackling the problems identified and a commitment to deliver."

Unfortunately, large firms have complex chains of command and often poor methods of communication. Understandably, our own clients are still sometimes nervous of the glossy-brochure approach and unless the consultants have an intimate knowledge of the field, difficulties arise.

From the other side, Adrian Wheeler, of Sterling PR, believes that the biggest obstacle for PR consultants in the legal sector is

Theodore Goddard's Roger Bruce: good PR essential

high profile, achieved in less than a year, and believes that the firm is largely able to meet its own immediate PR requirements.

Roger Bruce, of Theodore Goddard, however, considers a good PR consultancy is essential to create a clear marketing strategy and to prevent "junk" information being given to the media. The firm has appointed City and Commercial Communications as its consultant.

What attitude are solicitors taking to their public relations and marketing requirements? At the top end of the market, there is a mixture of firms that employ external consultants, some that employ consultants working exclusively in-house and other firms that are still comparing the results of both.

Fox Williams, a nine-partner City firm established in March 1989, hired a PR consultancy to advise it for a fixed period. The agreement was not renewed, and while the situation is kept under review, Stephen Sidkin, the practice development partner, is clearly satisfied with the firm's

persuading the partners themselves to put enough time into the marketing drive. He says: "It is not enough just to appoint a PR consultant; we can respond to our portion of their time in putting themselves about." After all, as with the other professions, the partners are the product.

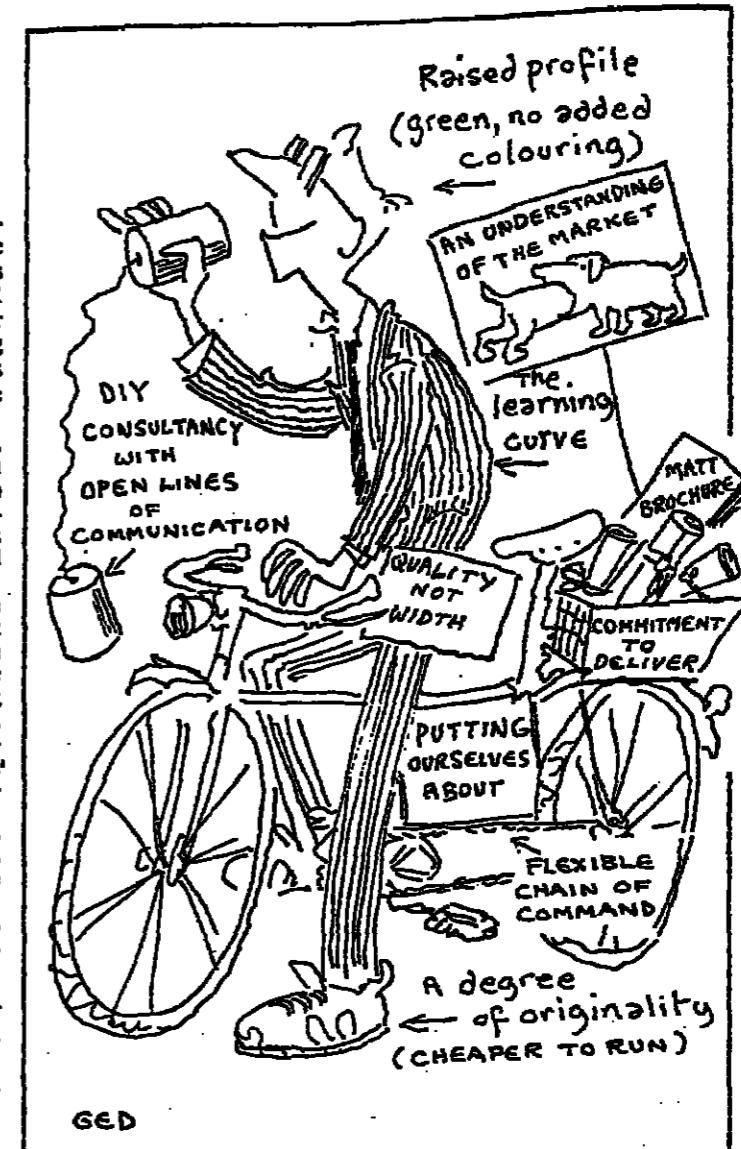
In the Home Counties, Girling, a 20-partner general practice with five offices in east Kent, intends to appoint a PR consultant, believing that this is essential to raise its profile, generate new business and remain competitive.

Perhaps the main difficulty in examining this subject is that nobody has yet formulated an accurate method of assessing the success of PR and marketing exercises. Increased new business, more unsolicited potential employees, commercial goodwill and total column inches are all guidelines, but none is conclusive.

Leaving aside the unscrupulous practitioners, who will always exist somewhere, it seems that the "learning curve" referred to by both solicitors and consultants is still in its infancy, for the firms and their advisers.

Like all commercial operators, solicitors now have the choice of making better-informed decisions about their marketing options. Some of the credit for that must go to the work of the consultants.

• The author is a barrister.



European Law Report

Luxembourg

Strict criminal liability on employer of driver who broke rest period law

Aanklagermyndigheden v Hansen & Son I/S
Case C-326/88
Before O. Due, President and Judges Sir Gordon Slynn, C. N. Kakouris, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida, G. C. Rodriguez Iglesias, F. Gréville and M. Díez de Velasco
Advocate General W. Van Gerven
(Opinion December 5, 1989)
(Judgment July 10)

A provision of national law which imposed strict criminal liability on an employer in respect of a breach by an employee of the Community rules relating to driving and rest periods did not constitute a distortion of conditions of competition and was a means of ensuring the observance of the limits laid down by those rules.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities so held in answering a question referred to it by the Vestre Landsret

(Western Regional Court). Denmark, in the context of an appeal lodged by Hansen & Son before the latter court against a conviction for breach of article 7(1) of Regulation No 543/69, argued that article 18 of Regulation No 543/69 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport (OJ English Special Edition, 1989 II, p.70), which concerned respectively the maximum permitted daily driving periods and the compulsory daily rest periods for crew members of vehicles involved in the carriage of goods or passengers by road.

By article 18(1) of Regulation No 543/69, it was for member states to adopt the laws, regulations or administrative provisions necessary for its implementation. These provisions were to cover, *inter alia*, the penalties to be imposed in case of breach of the rules laid down.

In its judgment, the Danish Ministry of Labour had adopted a ministerial

decree, No 448 of June 2, 1981, article 9 of which provided that breaches of articles 7 and 11 of Regulation No 543/69 might be punished by a fine imposed on an employer where the journey concerned was made for his benefit, even if it was not possible to demonstrate that the breach had been committed intentionally or negligently.

On the basis of that provision Hansen & Son was ordered to pay a fine by the Byret (District Court).

On appeal against that conviction Hansen & Son argued before the Vestre Landsret that strict criminal liability such as that established by the 1981 Decree was not compatible with Regulation No 543/69 of the Council.

The Vestre Landsret decided to stay its proceedings and to refer a question to the European Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling.

In its judgment, the Court of Justice ruled as follows:

Articles 7 and 11 of Regulation No 543/69 with effect from Septem-

ber 29, 1986, did not have the purpose of limiting the liability of an employer in respect of his employees who did not observe the driving and rest periods, but created specific and separate rules imposed upon the employer himself.

It followed that nothing in that provision prohibited the establishment of strict criminal liability on behalf of the employer.

Hansen & Son had also argued that, to the extent to which Denmark alone had established a system of strict criminal liability, undertakings established in that member state were subject to a greater risk of punishment and that, consequently, competition within the Common Market was distorted, contrary to the objective of Regulation No 543/69, which was intended to harmonize national provisions in the field.

In that regard it was appropriate to observe that, although Regulation No 543/69 did indeed intend to harmonize certain provisions

which might affect competition in the road transport field, that regulation left a significant discretion to member states with regard to the implementation of those rules.

On the one hand article 13 authorised member states to apply strict measures to drivers of vehicles registered in their territory; on the other hand, article 18 left to member states the task of laying down the nature and the severity of penalties applicable in case of breaches of the regulation.

Moreover, the economic consequences of a breach of Regulation No 543/69 varied not only according to the scheme of criminal liability laid down by the member state in question, but also according to the level of the fine imposed and of the efficiency of checks that were carried out.

Therefore, the introduction of a system of strict criminal liability did not in itself amount to a distortion of the conditions of competition.

Moreover, it was appropriate to take into consideration the fact that, on the one hand, a system of strict criminal liability was of such a nature as to encourage an employer to organise his employees' work in such a way as to ensure the observance of the regulation and that, on the other hand, road safety, which, according to the third and ninth recitals in the preamble to Regulation No 543/69 was one of the objectives of that regulation, was a matter of general interest which could justify the imposition of a fine on an employer for infringements committed by one of his employees as well as a system of strict criminal liability.

Such a measure, which was in accordance with the obligation of cooperation required by article 5 of the EEC Treaty, was therefore not disproportionate in relation to the objective pursued. The application of the principle of proportionality in respect of the amount of the fine had not been raised in the present proceedings.

On those grounds, it is answer to the question submitted to it by the Vestre Landsret, the European Court of Justice ruled: Neither Regulation No 543/69 of the Council nor the general principles of Community law prevented the application of national rules, according to which the employer of a driver who had breached the provisions of article 7(2) and article 11 of that regulation might be punished, even if that breach was not attributable to an intentional or negligent failure on the part of the employer, provided that the penalty laid down was analogous to those applicable in the case of breach of provisions of national law of similar nature and gravity and that that penalty was in proportion to the seriousness of the breach committed.

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Consequently, the fact that certain payments were paid after the ending of an employment relationship did not prevent them from contributing to a discrimination based on sex.

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Consequently, the fact that certain payments were paid after the ending of an employment relationship did not prevent them from contributing to a discrimination based on sex.

The second question related to the consequences following from a finding by a national court of the incompatibility of a provision contained in a collective agreement with article 119 of the EEC Treaty, taking into account, in particular, the autonomy of the parties to such an agreement.

In that regard, as the Court had pointed out in its judgment in the *Defrente* case, article 119 was sufficiently precise to be relied upon by a citizen before a national court in order to persuade that court to set aside any collective agreement, including a provision contained in a collective agreement, which was contrary to the article.

In the case of indirect discrimination, men or women in a disadvantaged group had the right to have the same conditions applied to them as were applied to other workers in proportion with the amount of time for which they worked. That solution was also applicable to discriminatory provisions contained in collective agreements.

On those grounds, the European Court (Sixth Chamber) ruled:

Article 119 of the EEC Treaty was to be interpreted as prohibiting the applications of a provision contained in a collective agreement such as the one in question with article 119 of the EEC Treaty, taking into account, in particular, the autonomy of the parties to such an agreement.

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The definition of pay, within the meaning of the second paragraph of article 119, included all consideration whether in cash or in kind,

article 5 of the EEC Treaty imposed an obligation on member states to take all appropriate measures in order to guarantee the effectiveness of Community law.

In that regard, while having a choice of penalties, they were to apply strict measures to drivers of vehicles registered in their territory; on the other hand, article 18 left to member states the task of laying down the nature and the severity of penalties applicable in case of breaches of the regulation.

Moreover, the economic consequences of a breach of Regulation No 543/69 varied not only according to the scheme of criminal liability laid down by the member state in question, but also according to the level of the fine imposed and of the efficiency of checks that were carried out.

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A collective agreement such as that at issue, which enabled employers to maintain an overall difference in remuneration between two categories of workers, namely those who carried out the minimum number of hours of work per week or per month and those who, while carrying out the same work, did not work for the same number of hours, would lead in practice to discrimination between men and women, where it appeared in fact that a much lower proportion of men than of women worked part time.

Such an agreement had therefore to be regarded, in principle, as contrary to article 119 of the Treaty. The opposite conclusion could only be reached if the difference in treatment between the two categories of workers could be justified on objective grounds other than sex.

2 Where such discrimination appeared in a provision of a collective agreement, the members of the category which was disadvantaged by that discrimination were to be treated in the same manner and to have applied to them the same rules as other workers in proportion to the amount of time for which they worked.

3 In the case of indirect discrimination, men or women in a disadvantaged group had the right to have the same conditions applied to them as were applied to other workers in proportion with the amount of time for which they worked.

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Keeping a legal eye on hotspots

Wherever in the world there is conflict, a group of British legal experts will be reporting on the consequences and giving advice, Edward Fennell reports

The invasion of Kuwait, the reunification of the two Germanies and the civil war in Liberia do more than create problems for politicians and the military. They present fascinating challenges to the international lawyers.

In Britain, the leading body for solicitors and barristers with international interests is the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. Having already commented authoritatively in *The Times* on what the response by the international community to the Iraqi invasion should be, the institute intends to keep ahead of the debate as the issues evolve.

"We act as a focus for thinkers in the UK about the practical aspects of legal developments in the international sphere," says Lady Fox, the editor of the institute's publications and until last year its director.

The institute, under the directorship of Piers Gardner, is housed in the University of London's Charles Clore building in Russell Square. The independent institute likes to compare itself to West Germany's Max Planck Institute or the American Society of International Law. Its management council includes a string of legal celebrities,

among them Sir Robert Megarry, Sir Patrick Neil, Lord Jauncey and Nigel Fox Bassett, senior partner at Clifford Chance. The chairman is Lord Gott and the president is Lord Denning.

Despite its status, the institute is severely limited in its growth by lack of money. Earlier this year, for example, it was trying to recruit an assistant director to take responsibility for its research programme. The starting salary for this post was £16,000, little more than that paid to newly recruited trainees in City law firms.

"In the past few years, we have been able to expand and improve our financial position so that we are now a viable business, but we are still constrained by limitations of staff and money," Lady Fox says.

Given its size and resources, the institute's output is formidable. Its fortnightly publication, the *Bulletin of Legal Developments*, provides subscribers throughout the world, including many reformed law commissions and agencies, with a vital news service on legal events of all kinds across many jurisdictions. Its flagship publication, the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, is one of the most authoritative sources of



Global view: Lady Fox, editor and former director of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law

ideas and debate on international legal issues.

"We insist that all our reports are prepared from a neutral stance," says Lady Fox, a former law don at Somerville, Oxford. "However, if we find a good idea, we do our best to promote it."

A typical example of this was the research done by the institute, with funding from the Leverhulme Foundation, into the legal problems arising from the exploitation of offshore oil and gas. A "model agreement for states for joint development" was published last year after work undertaken by a research team

chaired by Sir Maurice Bathurst. Similar landmark work has been done on environmental issues, such as the future of Antarctica, and on state immunity.

One of the most important and recurrent themes, however, concerns armed conflict. A book on the 1977 Geneva Protocols, *Armed Conflict and the New Law*, was published last year, and the institute's study group on the law of armed conflict holds a succession of seminars on issues of common concern.

A seminar planned for the winter on the distinction between international and non-international armed conflict and its consequences for the protection of war victims is likely to be wholly appropriate in the context of the world hotspots.

What is also expected to develop in the next year or two is the increasing participation of European lawyers, from East and West, in the institute's affairs. Already it has played host to many visiting East Germans and later this year Professor Fritz Kalshoven from Leiden University will give the institute's public international law lect

ure. With access to the facilities within Charles Clore House and carried forward by the all-pervasive influence of international law (particularly European Community law), the institute is well placed to expand its activities.

There is little doubt that Britain needs a world-ranking international law institute. All that is necessary now is more backing from the larger law firms and commerce, so that the institute can secure its position on the global scene.

• British Institute of International and Comparative Law, Charles Clore House, 17 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DR (071-636 5802).

law firms with offices overseas face one possibility which is impossible to guard against — rapid political change. Those with offices in China had to make difficult decisions during and after the massacres in Tiananmen Square. It is now the turn of firms with offices in the Middle East. Clyde & Co, for example, has decided to leave its four lawyers in Saudi Arabia. Gouldens has a presence in Kuwait through a local firm, Al-Ayoub & Al-Majed, but had no lawyers in the office. Norton Rose is reversing the trend and sending out another partner to its Bahrain office to help with the flood of work generated by the crisis. Other firms with a presence in the region include Allen & Overy, Fox & Gibbons, Trowers & Hamills, McKeena & Co and Clifford Chance, which is keeping its lawyers in Saudi but removing them from close proximity to a American military base. The problem for all the firms, however, is in the long term. Those that kept offices functional during the period of economic downturn in the region did so because they knew that if they closed they would not be welcomed back when the economy strengthened. To flee if the present crisis deepens might be seen as an even worse betrayal.

Since the questioning by American defence lawyers over the reliability of some aspects of DNA fingerprinting, particularly the statistical assessment of the weight of the evidence, concern is growing that the process might cease to be admissible in British courts. Dr Karen Sullivan, a molecular geneticist who has recently been elected to the British Academy of Experts as a result of her work with DNA fingerprinting, describes the technique as "the most significant step in the successful prosecution of sexual crimes against women, children and disadvantaged individuals that the legal system has encountered this century". She says that the process has proved invaluable where it is undesirable or impracticable for the victim to give evidence, securing convictions in many cases which would have otherwise collapsed. She also argues that doubts about the technique could easily be met if a set of guidelines covering statistical assessment of DNA evidence were drawn up by a body of experts. She has offered to undertake such research herself.

Are there any solicitors' firms brave enough to subject themselves to the kind of scrutiny the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux invited when it commissioned a survey by solicitor Duncan Forbes and research consultant Sally Wright into the quality of housing advice given in CABs nationwide? The report was far from flattering and identified some serious inaccuracies and gaps in the advice given to some clients, concluding that any notion of bureaux accepting contracts for legal aid work is unrealistic. However, the researchers praised the organisation's courage in facing up to the need for scrutiny.

Bristol Polytechnic has launched a course for solicitors who wish to return to practice after a career break. The course is in response to a survey by the Bristol Law Society, "Women and the recruitment crisis", which expressed concern over the number of women who leave practice after a short time. With women now comprising more than half of students entering articles, future recruitment prospects look bad unless they are helped back into practice. The course will provide an update of the law and procedure and restore confidence. It will only succeed, however, if law firms adopt more flexible working practices, and there is little sign of that.

Rock 'n' roll and the law normally meet only in conflict. But in New York some musical attorneys are trying to harmonise the two. While purist may flinch, the latest rock band to hit the party circuit is Power of Attorney, made up of lawyers, including Connecticut's assistant attorney-general, Arnold Feigin. The quality is not known but, as one would expect from a band of lawyers, the name is safely trademarked.

SCRIVENOR

With adequate technology, a practice can be run from home, Neil Cameron reports

Do you really need to go to work?

with modem and printer. The office has two other unusual qualities: absolute silence and an almost complete lack of what Mr Chatton calls "the interruption factor", to which he attributes the one-third increase in personal productivity — starting with the saving of two and a half hours a day in travelling time between home and office.

His office at home is spacious, with views over the countryside, is equipped for meetings and has the usual partner's office furniture. It also has a fax machine, photocopier, Prestel terminal, telephone PABX with two lines and personal computer

computer software-related agreements, a type of work which particularly lends itself to telecommuting. He works with a small team, who have happily adjusted their working methods to fit in with his.

He says: "For international business, the phone or fax call from High Kilburn is as immediate and effective as a call from London or Leeds."

His colleagues at the office are "largely indifferent" to his work method, he says, so long as his fees continue to be

contributed to the practice. While the domestic environment brings its own distractions, Mr Chatton's experience suggests that telecommuting for lawyers is a real prospect in the coming decade.

HE IS convinced that a perfectly workable system is possible as long as the telecommuter has a separate room at home which can be used as the office, including at home. Other less technology-minded solicitors have installed fax machines at home.

The experience of organisations such as F International, the ICL subsidiary CPS and the Xerox Xanadu project indicates that a sizeable organisation or work team can operate on the basis

of home-working for most professional staff so long as staff are competent, and confident, in the use of the equipment and there is an effective communications hub.

These organisations had a head start because their professional skill and the telecommuting skills required were both information-technology based. Mr Chatton's experience shows that it is possible for lawyers to work effectively from home full-time without being a "key-board wizard".

• The author is a principal consultant with KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock dealing with information technology relating to solicitors and other professional practices.

MOST mornings, Simon Chatton, a partner with the Leeds solicitors Dibb Lupton Broomehead & Prior, leaves his farmhouse in High Kilburn in the Yorkshire moors, walks 20 yards to his converted barn, goes upstairs to his purpose-built office and starts work.

He has worked in this way for more than two years, scarcely ever going to the firm's office. In fact, he no longer has a room there.

His office at home is spacious, with views over the countryside, is equipped for meetings and has the usual partner's office furniture. It also has a fax machine, photocopier, Prestel terminal, telephone PABX with two lines and personal computer

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The moving hands of health

Bed rest was recommended for the woman in severe pain from a trapped nerve in her spine. However, because she was the mother of a three-week-old baby, this was not an option. After a visit to the osteopath, the woman, who had been unable previously to move freely, said: "What a relief. It was magical."

Her experience is not unusual. Back pain is often treated with osteopathy but the osteopath deals with a wide range of problems. The interaction of skeleton, muscle and nerve is the basic field of osteopathic treatment, but asthma, lumbitis, headaches and period pains are all within the scope of this therapy. Children, too, respond to osteopathy.

Modern osteopathy evolved from the practice of a successful and celebrated American "bonesetter", Andrew Taylor Still, at the end of the 19th century. Mr Still believed that displaced bones damaged the blood supply and nerve systems and that the resulting illness could be treated by manipulation.

An understanding of anatomy and biomechanics is the foundation of osteopathy and now, as in its early days, no drugs are used.

Although a profession implies training and standards, an osteopath is not legally obliged to have either of these. In theory, anybody can set up in practice but a recognised degree of skill can be shown by membership of the Osteopathic Association of Great Britain and inclusion on the Register of Osteopaths.

The General Council and Register of Osteopaths (GCRO) was

Osteopathy is an alternative treatment now gaining recognition.
Bernadine Coverley looks at career prospects in the profession

formed in 1936, after a recommendation from the health minister, to maintain professional and ethical standards. There are four schools of osteopathy approved by the council, and students at the schools can be confident of receiving a thorough training, including supervised work in an outpatient clinic. Practitioners accredited by the council are entitled to add MRO (Member of the Register of Osteopaths) to the training diploma initials after their names.

Once equipped with these credentials, the osteopath sets out to build up a practice. There are 1,400 registered osteopaths in Britain, and in the big cities there is sufficient demand to support several practitioners in the same area. However, in spite of the increase in the number of people applying to study the subject, there are not enough osteopaths in practice in Britain to cope with a growing interest in the treatment. Career prospects are therefore promising for those who appreciate the slower pace of life in the provinces.

Personal recommendation is

WHERE TO FIND COURSES AND GRANTS

Discretionary awards for accredited courses are available from most local education authorities. Awards are being discussed with the education department. The Osteopathic Association provides help to new graduates in securing assistantships and setting up in

practice. Short conversion courses are available for medical doctors and qualified physiotherapists. A directory of members of the GCRO is published every year.

The Osteopathic Association of Great Britain is at 62 Messina

one way in which a practice builds up, and some doctors refer patients to a reputable osteopath. Graham Mason, the chairman of public relations for the GCRO, says the medical profession is becoming more aware of the benefits of alternative therapies. He also believes that "it is up to osteopaths to approach local surgeries and let doctors know about our services".

Osteopaths believe their work is complementary to medical treatment, and the King's Fund Working Party is examining the setting-up of statutory regulations for osteopathic training. "We have been going for a long time," Mr Mason says. "The first British training course was set up in 1917 and it is time for the profession to have a statutory status."

Whatever a person's job or means of relaxation, the body takes the strain, and injuries such as housemaid's knee or tennis elbow occasionally result. Sitting at a desk all day can produce stiff necks and sore backs, and exercise

can sometimes cause minor damage. Four out of five people suffer back pain at some time and this is the most common complaint brought to the osteopath. However, sports injuries, tension and post-surgery recovery can all be treated by manipulation of bones and joints or tissue massage, if muscles and ligaments are involved. When the basic structure of the human frame is gently put back into balance the osteopath gives advice on keeping the body in good working order with appropriate exercise and postural and dietary guidelines.

Nazia Soonastra discovered the benefits of osteopathy the hard way. She fell down some stairs and, like so many other people, turned to an osteopath after everything else had failed to relieve the ache.

It was some years later that she decided this was the right profession for her.

"I originally wanted to become a doctor but the long training put me off," she says. "In osteopathy, there is a similar training in anatomy and physiology, so that

appealed to me, plus the fact that out of various 'alternative' treatments osteopathy is widely accepted."

Although she is a slight woman, she has no difficulty with heavy patients. "It is all a matter of technique," she says.

On a first visit, Miss Soonastra makes an examination and asks about the patient's medical history. After making a diagnosis the osteopath will also identify any condition that may need to be referred to the patient's doctor. A patient usually needs six to eight sessions, and the wear and tear that comes with ageing may need the occasional treatment over a longer period.

Miss Soonastra says: "I see a lot of backs, necks and shoulders. We treat the whole body because a damaged elbow, for example, can affect the shoulder and neck. Sometimes the problem is in quite a different place from where the pain is felt."

Miss Soonastra works from her London home in a quiet, spacious room overlooking the garden. The desk and filing system are tucked away in one corner and a high treatment table occupies the middle of the room.

"I had a lot of experience with patients before qualifying but setting up is quite hard in London," she says. She was fortunate enough to buy the goodwill of an existing practice that had been built up over four years. "Even so, I have done a lot of public relations, making myself known to health clubs and sports centres," she says.

This year the Office of Fair Trading ruled that certain pro-



Easy does it: Nazia Soonastra gives manipulation to a patient

fessions previously not permitted to advertise should be allowed to promote their services. "As a beginner I saw three or four people a week," Miss Soonastra says. "Now, after a year in practice, I see around 25 patients and this will increase. I would not want to see more than ten a day as I prefer to give patients time to relax."

She also acts as the examining osteopath at a dance college, helping to prevent injury and treating the inevitable strained tendon, and she runs a clinic in an alternative health centre. This variety provides opportunities to develop particular interests, and there is always a good choice of postgraduate courses.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS 071-481 1066

Director For Service Agreements Circa £30K Plus lease car

We require a Director for the new District Health Authority whose initial task will be to ensure that agreements for health services are formulated and agreed with our providers by April, 1991. Thereafter the Director will be responsible for monitoring these contracts and will share in the DHA's Corporate responsibility for the achievement of its objectives of providing for the comprehensive health care of its resident population.

The person we are looking for will have senior level experience in the health care sector, ideally in project management; effective communications and negotiating skills; a sound understanding of finance; and be able to demonstrate an ability to manage others and work within a team.

For an informal discussion please call: Ken Sharp, Managing Director on (0268) 281397/533911 Ext. 3241.

An information pack and application forms are available from:

Personnel Department, Tower Block, Level 1, Basildon Hospital, Nethermayne, Basildon, Essex SS16 5NL. Tel: (0268) 533911 Ext. 3297/8.

"WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER"

Basildon & Thurrock Health Authority

EMERGENCY PLANNING DIVISION

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB WITH A DIFFERENCE?

EMERGENCY PLANNING OFFICER £15102-£17271 (SCP 31-36)
(Post E8/Communications)

Bedfordshire County Council is looking for an applicant to fill a newly created post within the Emergency Planning Division. We are looking for a literate and numerate candidate preferably educated to degree level (or equivalent) in a science or technology based subject who has the ability to prepare plans to mitigate the effects of any natural, accidental or wartime emergency. Good verbal and written skills are essential along with an ability to work with a minimum of supervision and on your own initiative. Whilst the post covers all aspects of the role of an Emergency Planning Officer, we are looking for someone to specialise in telecommunications and to continue to develop the organisation of an emergency communications network for the County. The successful candidate will be expected to take part in an emergency on-call roster which provides continuous cover. The post attracts an Essential Car User allowance and therefore a full valid driving licence is required. If you feel that you can make a worthwhile contribution in this post, please write to, or telephone, the County Personnel Adviser, County Hall, Bedford, MK42 9AP (Tel: (0234) 228288) for an application form and full job description. Informal enquiries to Mr A Laverick, County Emergency Planning Officer - Tel: (0234) 228835. We particularly welcome applications from women and ethnic minorities due to previous under-representation (S.38/PRA, S.48/SDA). CLOSING DATE: 10 SEPTEMBER 1990



AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Director of Finance

c.£35,000

+ Up to 20% Performance Related Pay & Lease Car

East Surrey Health Authority has a revenue budget of over £260m for the provision of health services to nearly 200,000 people and the management of the Surrey Ambulance Service. As Director of Finance you will play a leading role in the work of the new Authority, which comes into being in September 1990. You will carry forward the development of the financial framework for service contracts with provider units, advise on corporate financial policy and exercise overall budgetary control. You will be professionally qualified and have significant experience in financial management at a senior level, primarily in large and complex organisations. In addition to an attractive salary and relocation package, the post carries full executive membership of the new Health Authority. For informal discussion please contact David Leggett, General Manager on 0737 768511 Ext. 1102. For application details please contact Mrs. Sue Mason, Personnel Department, District Headquarters, East Surrey Health Authority, Three Arch Road, Redhill, Surrey. Telephone: 0737 768511 Ext. 1140. Completed applications should be received preferably by 20th August 1990. Interview date 13th September 1990. Creche facilities for 0-5 years and School Holiday Club for up to 12 years available.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

SENIOR MANAGERS

Finance Directorate

South East Thames Regional Health Authority is looking for two senior managers to lead developing sections within the Finance Directorate.

Revenue Resource Control Manager
SMP14 - £23,520 (Ref: F006/T).

Revenue Financial Planning Manager
SMP16 - £21,750 (Ref: F007/T).

The Resource Control Manager will be responsible for a section of eleven staff whose main task will be to develop the contract monitoring process for the Region and to control the allocation of resources to Districts and Family Health Services Authorities.

The Financial Planning Manager will be at the forefront of implementing financial elements of the Government's reforms for the NHS within the South East Thames Region.

Both posts offer an exciting challenge to an enthusiastic and self motivated applicant. Previous NHS experience would be an advantage and applicants should preferably be qualified or actively studying for a professional accountancy qualification. Suitably experienced applicants would also be considered.

Both posts are based at the Regional Headquarters which is situated in the pleasant surroundings of the East Sussex Coast. The Authority has a number of excellent facilities for its staff which includes its own restaurant and swimming pool.

Both postholders will be eligible for inclusion in the Authority's attractive lease car scheme and should be prepared to travel regularly within the Region.

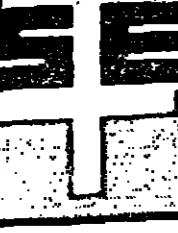
For an informal discussion regarding the above posts please contact Mr John Brooker, Senior Assistant Director of Finance on (0424) 730073 Ext. 2042.

Application Form/Job Description available from the Personnel Department, Throft House, Collington Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN39 3HQ. Tel: (0424) 730073 Ext. 2061/2071.

Please quote appropriate reference number.

Closing date: 2nd September, 1990.

The South East Thames Regional Health Authority is working towards Equal Opportunities.



South East Thames Regional Health Authority

FALKLAND ISLANDS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DOCTORS DENTISTS NURSES/MIDWIVES

If you are looking for an interesting and challenging post overseas, enjoy wildlife, unspoilt natural beauty and an invigorating, pollution-free environment, the Falkland Islands is the place for you.

The modern twenty eight bed King Edward VII Memorial hospital in Stanley requires the service of doctors, dentists and nurses/midwives.

Both locum and two year contract appointments are available, commencing immediately.

Benefits include attractive salaries, return airfares, and subsidised accommodation. Persons on two year contracts will receive education allowances (if applicable), appointment grant and leave passage to UK after one years service.

For further information and an application form please contact:

Falkland House
Falkland Islands Government (London) Office
14 Broadway, Westminster, London SW1H 0BH
Telephone: 071 222 2542

(Closing date for applications Monday 20th August 1990.)

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS REGENTS PARK



HEAD OF SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

The College needs someone with drive and enthusiasm to run its social and domestic affairs. Responsibilities include the organisation of functions and social events including formal dinners, catering for committees, maintenance and cleaning of the buildings, management of the diary, lettings to outside bodies and housekeeping for the residential accommodation. A flair for organising and flexible attitude to hours of work with an ability to manage effectively are essential requirements.

Excellent working conditions include generous annual leave, parking, flexible hours, superannuation scheme, BUPA and salary from £16,500.

For details and application form please write or telephone: Mrs Judy Thomson, RCOG, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RG. Telephone: 071 262 5425

BRITISH MUSEUM DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES RESEARCH ASSISTANT

A vacancy exists for a Research Assistant (Graded Curator E or F) in the Department of Egyptian Antiquities to take responsibility for a major area of the collections, possibly with special reference to Egyptian funerary archaeology and/or the cultures of ancient Nubia.

Qualifications/Experience

Candidates must have a degree (or an equivalent qualification), in Egyptology, or have undertaken postgraduate studies in Egyptology. They will also be expected to be competent in the reading of the hieroglyphic script. A good command of written English and a reading knowledge of French and German are essential. Experience in Museum work and in the use of computers would be an advantage.

Salary (inclusive of London Weighting):

Curator E from £14454 to £18572

Curator F from £11657 to £15371

For full details and an application form write on a postcard to:

Personnel I (Ref 30/90)

British Museum

Great Russell Street

WC1B 3DG

Closing date for completed forms: 31 August 1990.

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PUBLIC AND HEALTH CARE



The British School of Osteopathy

Patron: HRH The Princess Royal

B.Sc.In Osteopath

The British School of Osteopathy offers a 4-year, full-time course leading to the B.Sc. in Osteopathy (CNAA). Graduates are eligible to apply for membership of the General Council and Register of Osteopaths.

Admission requirements: 5 passes at GCSE or GCE, 2 of which should be at A' level, preferably in science subjects. Applicants without these qualifications, including mature students will also be given careful consideration. Suitable candidates may be eligible for the short, intensive 'Bridging' course organised by the School.

To discuss your situation with one of our senior staff, please phone 071-930 9254 (office hours) now, or 071-939 3482 (24 hours), or for further details, write to:

The Registry, The British School of Osteopathy, 1-4 Stifford Street, London, SW1V 4HG.

Appeals Co-ordinator £ 217,700
We need a self motivated person to build on our existing success and ensure the necessary funds are raised to support ChildLine Wales. You will need to be creative yet practical, a good public speaker and above all sensitive to the need to get on with all types of people. Previous experience of fundraising would be an advantage.
The successful applicant will be highly committed to children and to the promotion of ChildLine's aims and objectives and, ideally be able to communicate in Welsh both orally and in writing.
Requests for further details and an application form should be sent to:

Anna Russell (Ref: ACW)

US PGA champion completes his rehabilitation from near bar-room oblivion

Grady's persistence pays off

From MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

THIS paradox for Wayne Grady as he received the \$225,000 (about £120,000) first prize for his success in the US PGA Championship here on Sunday was that the money was immaterial, despite the memory of once being compelled to stack bread in a bakery to obtain funds to pursue his career.

Grady knew that, with his last round of 71 on the much-maligned Shoal Creek course, he had emerged from the shadow of his Australian compatriot, Greg Norman, to earn his own place in sporting history. The coincidence is that, like Norman, he hails from Queensland; he had aspirations of being a pilot in the Australian Air Force and he initially grooved his swing under the studious eye of Charlie Earl.

His first success was in the West Lakes Classic in 1978, which, a couple of years earlier, Norman won in only his fourth start as a professional.

Yet whereas Norman immediately recognised that one win would not make a career, Grady took it for granted that he was on his way to stardom. "I thought it was an easy way to make a living and I got lazy," he said. "I had pulled my own trolley in the first round at West Lakes and, at the end of the tournament, they gave me 12,000 Australian dollars."

Grady also saw it as a chance to enjoy himself. By his own admission, he spent too much time at the bar and not enough hours on the practice range. Norman began to earn a global reputation as the "Great White Shark"; Grady floundered in the shoal of the supporting ranks.

Then he realised the error of his ways and earned himself a nickname. "They called me Justin Time," he said. "I stopped just in time to save my career. I was drinking myself into oblivion."

Grady will not allow his three-shot win over Fred Couples to change his life, even though he has emulated Norman in becoming the owner of one major championship. "Greg and I come from the same club and he's rightly got all the publicity," Grady said. "He's No. 1 in the world in my eyes."

"But we are two very different players. Greg is very exciting and very charismatic whereas I am your basic grinder. I will not dazzle you with great play but I'll beat you to death with my persistence."

There is no question that Grady won the championship



Cup cuddle: Grady cradles the US PGA trophy following his first major tournament triumph at Shoal Creek

as methodically as Nick Faldo took the Masters and Open Championship and Hale Irwin the US Open this summer.

In truth, the record attendance of 197,000 was short-changed. The best golfers in the world were unable to express their talent to the full as the rough required a mache rather than a wedge.

Neither nor the racial controversy that raged over Shoal Creek should take anything from Grady's performance. He won it by driving the ball better than any other player throughout the week and by staying composed as others collapsed.

Grady, aged 33, was happy in the knowledge that he had played his part during a summer of historic achievements. He might never scale the heights achieved by Nicklaus but there can be no question that golf is all the richer for having such an affable champion.

That'd be bloody right, wouldn't it?" he said. "I've won two tournaments that they don't play any more and now I win one tournament that will be remembered by Nicklaus but there can be no question that golf is all the richer for having such an affable champion.

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FINAL SCORES

US unless stated	70, 78, D Frost (SA), 76, 74, 69,
285: W Grady (Aus), 72, 67, 72, 71,	76, S Para, 71, 75, 71, 80,
285: F Couples, 69, 71, 73, 72,	298: I (Aoi) Japan, 72, 74, 74; T Kie, 79, 71, 74, 74; J Manafay, 75, 72, 75, 75; C Parry (Aus), 72, 75, 75, 75; D Love III, 72, 72, 77,
285: G Morgan, 77, 72, 65, 72,	77,
285: W Britton, 72, 74, 72, 71,	295: M Reid, 71, 78, 78, 72;
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285: H Irwin, 77, 72, 70, 74; R Lizza, 72, 68, 76, 77,	300: K Perry, 73, 78, 78, 73; M Hubert, 71, 75, 79, 75; H Sutton, 72, 74, 78, 78; R Gamez, 71, 78, 75, 6; S Utley, 71, 72, 80, 77; M McCumber, 73, 78, 74, 77; R Floyd, 72, 77, 74, 77; S Hoch, 78, 73, 75, 77,
292: M McNulty (SA), 74, 72, 75, 71;	301: D Peuples, 77, 71, 77, 76; R Gidder, 73, 78, 73, 77; I Bishop, 79; R Olazabal (Sp), 73, 77, 72, 72; M Hatajana, 73, 73, 71, 72; C Pawn, 73, 76, 72, 74; B Andrade, 75, 72, 73, 74; F Zoeller, 72, 71, 73, 75;
292: D Pooler, 75, 74, 71, 72; T Simpson, 71, 73, 75, 73; P Stewart, 71, 72, 70, 79,	302: P Senior (Aus), 74, 75, 72, 81,
292: H Irwin, 77, 72, 70, 74; R Lizza, 72, 68, 76, 77,	303: D Hammond, 77, 71, 77, 76; R Delmonte, 75, 73, 73, 78,
292: N Faldo (GB), 71, 75, 80, 75; M O'Meara, 71, 78, 75, 71; T Watson, 74, 71, 77, 73; G Norman (Aus), 77, 75, 76, 73; M Wiege, 72, 75, 73, 77;	304: D Graham (Aus), 75, 75, 75, 75; R Wadkins, 68, 75, 80, 81; S Simpson, 76, 75, 72, 81;
292: R Borden, 74, 74, 74, 74;	305: C Hungate, 72, 77, 79, 77; E Fiori, 75, 76, 77, 77; M Ozaki (Japan), 73, 74, 79, 79; J C Blair, 73, 75, 76, 80; R Mediate, 75, 72, 73, 77,
292: M Brooks, 75, 69, 76, 75; R Stewart (Can), 73, 73, 75, 75; C Perry, 74, 75, 76, 75; B Tannen, 71, 77, 71, 77,	306: R Ford, 75, 75, 79, 77.
297: T Purzer, 74, 74, 77, 72; D Purzel, 73, 73, 77, 74; B Crenshaw, 74, 74, 75, 78; J Suman, 74, 74, 75, 78; A Zandona, 76, 70, 74, 77; S Verpont, 70, 75, 73, 78; I Woosnam (GB), 74, 75, 73, 75;	

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Improving Muse has right credentials to complete treble

By MANDARIN

WITH Willie Carson under suspension for his misdemeanour on Jimmy Barnes at Goodwood, Bruce Raymond steps in for the attractive ride on Muse in the BBC Radio Bristol Handicap at Bath today.

Dick Hen's three-year-old is chasing a treble, having made all to land a 12-furlong handicap at Kempton's evening meeting last Wednesday. As that event was confined to apprentices, Lord Rotherwick's High Line gelding escapes a penalty and looks a good bet to continue his winning run, initiated with a five-length maiden success at Warwick last month.

Reg Akehurst has kept the winners flowing since his move to Whitcombe Manor in Dorset, and his seasoned handicapper Sailor Boy looks sure to provide sturdy opposition.

Twice placed at Sandown this term, Sailor Boy acts on firm ground, but may not have the finishing pace to trouble Muse, who is my nap. John Sutcliffe enjoyed another successful ride on Newmarket last weekend, winning on Friday with Mull House and Lord Bertie a day later. With his stable enjoying such a profitable summer it may pay to side with Chase The Door, despite his hefty burden in the Be Hopeful Memorial Handicap.

Alan Bailey, associated with



Raymond: attractive ride on Muse (Bath, 3.30)

Be-Hopeful when formerly with Peter Walwyn, will be particularly keen to land this contest, and saddles his recent Newmarket winner Ainfelikethat.

But Chase The Door, who has collected two competitive handicaps at Brighton this season, including a courageous victory over Sno Serenade in July when today's run Amethystine was third but well behind, gets the vote.

Another Brighton winner, Maryetta can fly the flag for Kim Brassy in the Tog Hill Fillies' Stakes and William Jarvis significantly sends Grey Rooster on the long trip from Newmarket for the Ladbrokes Nursery.

Grey Rooster, after showing good early speed, could never cope with the softer con-

ditions in the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot and finished seventh behind Line Engaged. Earlier, however, he had won well at Newmarket's Craven meeting, and should be able to defy top weight at the expense of Richard's Hannan's Texan Clamour.

Yarmouth has always been a happy hunting ground for Henry Cecil's juveniles and the Warren Place trainer introduces Crimson Conquest, a promising daughter of Diesis, in the EBF Look East Maiden Stakes at the Norfolk track today.

She should make a winning debut at the expense of Michael Stoute's colt Tangaloa, but Stoute is expected to claim the opening BBC Radio Suffolk Maiden Stakes with another debutant Jashika.

Leading northern rider Dean McKeown has been booked for two David Morley rides at the meeting and his Sautee looks an interesting proposition for the J Medler Lid Handicap over six furlongs. If this lightly-raced Mummy's Pet gelding can produce his early-season form when a close-up third behind Khulan on 2,000 Guineas day at Newmarket, he could surprise at rewarding odds today.

At Catterick, Nevile Callaghan's Weed can defy a penalty in the Northern Aggregates Nursery and Jimmy Fitzgerald may be on the mark with Shoot To Kill in the AF Budge Handicap.

Going proviso for Stewart's Ebor duo

THIS continuation of the current hot spell could see the betting market for next Wednesday's Tote Ebor Handicap at York thrown into confusion.

Alec Stewart, yesterday

strongly hinted that his chief horse Star Lord, as low as 7-1

favourite for the big stamina test with one major bookmaker, could miss the race if the going does not suit him.

Stewart said: "Both Star Lord and Nashid will run, provided that the going is what I consider to be good. But neither would like firm ground, so I shall be keeping an eye on the weather forecast."

Nashid has always shown us that he prefers some cut, and Star Lord is a son of Lord Gayle, 90 per cent of whose progeny prefer some give underfoot.

They are both well, but their participation is entirely dependent on conditions at York."

The clerk of the course John Smith anticipates good to firm ground for next week's big meeting. "We are watering and will continue to do so if the dry weather persists. Some rain is forecast for later in the week, but not enough would think to make a significant difference to the ground."

Two trainers who won't mind if the going remains on the fast side are Middleham's Chris Thornton and Compton-based David Arbutnott. Thornton

saddles Off The Record, who has won his last three races since being tried over a distance of ground and enjoys furnish conditions, while Arbutnott wants the rain to keep away for Holy Zen, who will be ridden by Mark Birch.

Another likely to attract support this week is Saturday's five-furlong Haydock winner Local Derby, especially if Willie Carson is able to ride this improving three-year-old. His trainer Bill Watts said: "I have asked Willie if he will ride the horse and am waiting to hear from him."

Watts believes the extra distance of the Ebor will present no problems. "Saturday's race proved that the further he goes the better he is."

William Hill report support for two outsiders for the Ebor. Local Derby was backed down to 20-1 (from 33-1) and Nafzawa is also 20-1 (from 25-1). Further Flight is now 14-1 from 16-1.

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Derby proposal

A PROPOSAL to run the Derby on Saturday is likely to be discussed by United Racecourses later this year. The proposal was suggested by the owners of the track.

If the race were to move from its traditional Wednesday running, it is likely to be 1992 before the change is made.

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if the going remains on the fast side are Middleham's Chris Thornton and Compton-based David Arbutnott. Thornton

is the Queen's first success in the United States since Unknown Quantity won last year's Arlington Handicap, but Starlet provided a royal winner in France when winning at Cagnes-sur-Mer in February.

Backed down to favourite following a game second on his American debut, also at Saratoga, the three-year-old seemed beaten half a furlong out until Cordero produced a typically racing finish to catch Herb McCaulley's mount James Harper in the last strides, winning by a head.

Marienski, formerly trained like his son Highclere by Dick Hern, won with Kentucky-trained Neil Horowitz when other claim to fame is that he trained Summer Squall to win this year's Preakness Stakes, the second leg of the American triple crown.

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Yorkshire collapse twice in one day to limp to abject defeat

By IVO TENNANT

MIDDLESBROUGH (sec-
ond day of three): Essex (249)
beat Yorkshire (4) by an
innings and 11 runs

WITH the aid of the ex-
half-hour, Essex bowled out
Yorkshire for a second time i-
the day. Skirted might be
more apt description. This
was commendably accurate
bowling but, it has to be said
about bating. Only Ashley
Metcalfe showed any conviction
on a pitch which gave no
more than a little assistance to
both seam and spin.

This was the third occasion
in their last four matches that
Yorkshire have been made to
follow on, and it encapsulates
why even Lancastrians are
starting to feel for them. Out-
batted and out-bowled over
the first two days, they also
wilfully squandered the one
advantage they had, winning
the toss.

Their initial difficulty was
that they could not rid them-
selves of Waugh. Having
made 178 overnight, he
reached a double century with
a lovely pick-up off Carrick.
The ball going out of the
ground. This was but one of
four sixes, as well as 26 fours,
in what was the highest score
of his career.

Kent are defied by Athey

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

KENT ran into Bill Athey at his
most obdurate at Bristol after
they had made an encouraging
start to an attempt to bowl
Gloucestershire out twice to
force their second successive
victory.

Kent batted on to reach 498,
and it looked as if Gloucester-
shire might be burned under this
mountain of runs when they lost
their first three wickets for 35.
However, the Bristol pitch was
not as obliging to the Kent
spinners as at Darford and
Athey, who made two centuries
in the previous game against
Warwickshire, set off in pursuit
of a third at a steady pace.

Athey helped him add 94
before the normally aggressive
Curran took his cue from the
Yorkshireman as Gloucester-
shire plodded their way to 211
for five, which leaves 128 still
needed to avoid the follow-on.
Athey was out to the penultimate
ball of the day for 83.

Broad, his former England
partner, fell just two runs short
of his eighth championship
century of the season as Not-
tinghamshire made a slow reply
to Gloucestershire's 217 at Worcester.
Broad, having hit 13 fours, was
tied down for nine balls on 98 by
the young off spinner. Croft,
who had him dropped by
Metcalfe before the wicketkeeper
made amends by taking his
fourth catch of the innings.

Broad and Robinson put on
113 for the third wicket in 27
overs while Martindale and
Evans added an unbroken 97
before the declaration at 313 for
five.

Darren Bicknell's third
championship century of a re-
stricted season helped Surrey
into a strong position against
Leicestershire at the Oval.
Bicknell's partnership with
Greig, which produced 80 for
the sixth wicket, dashed Leice-
stershire's of keeping Surrey's
lead to manageable proportions,
and when Surrey declared at 420
for nine the lead was 176,
despite the best efforts of Par-
sons who got through 31 overs
and ended with six for 75.

BALTIMORE (first day of three):
Surrey 267-7 (M J Price 92 not out,
Surrey 237 (A Aliken 65, A Brown 54),
Somerset won by 27 runs.

It was also the best score on
this ground since 1976, when
first-class cricket was first
played here. He would have
had more, but for Jarvis
accounting for Childs and Such.
Jarvis's figures of 4 for
53 were better than anything
he has achieved this season.

Other than losing Moxon to
one from Foster that jumped
off a length and had him
caught at gully, Yorkshire
made a creditable start. At
lunch, they were 96 without
further mishap. Metcalfe had
reached a half-century, which
was notable for his ruthless
pulling of anything Childs
pitched remotely short.

After lunch, though, Such
settled into an good a spell of
controlled off-spin bowling as
he can have managed all
season. Last year, he took just
15 wickets - for Leicestershire
- and he had just 14 before
yesterday, and yet he bowled
as if he has never been out of
the Essex side. He hit Sharp's
off-stump with a beauty that
beat him through the air and
span significantly, took two
further wickets and was
mastered by none.

Once Metcalfe had gone,
steering Pringle into short-
leg's midriff, only Carrick and
Hartley were caught at the
wicket of the very first ball of
Andrew's next over.

Harley was caught at the
wicket of the very first ball of
Andrew's next over.

Middlesex spin troubles Sussex

By RICHARD STREETON

LORD'S (second day of three):
Sussex, with three first-innings
wickets in hand, are 222 runs
behind Middlesex

THESE are difficult days for
Middlesex spinners. Their batsmen
predictably struggled against the
Middlesex spinners yesterday as
they added 67 in 31 overs for the
sixth wicket. Cowans returned
and had Speight leg-before as
the batsman tried to force a ball
past mid-on. Soon afterwards
Dode made was held at close
range by Brown.

Haynes had taken his season's
aggregate to 1,950 by the time
Middlesex declared after a tor-
tuous night's bating. He did not
make a mistake as he faced 355
balls and took a six and 30 fours.

The last of these was a hand-
lofted four over mid-off
against Pigott and took him past
the 252 not out Compton made
against Somerset in 1948.

Compton's score was the
mainly destroyed and were
splendidly supported close to
the wicket by Brown and
Roseberry. Sussex's struggle,
though, began in the second
over when Lenham was caught
behind off Williams. Hall and
David Smith then battled
through 40 overs together before
Wells was caught behind off a
quick ball by Weeks a new off
spinner.

Hall had interspersed patience
with an occasional good-
looking cover drive before he
fell to a bat and bad catch. Alan
Wells was beaten by an arm ball,
which also kept low. Colin Wells
also kept low.

Most of Compton's runs came
against Willmott, Tremlett, Busc-
co and Hazel and Middlesex de-
clared at 478 for two made from
120 overs, with 50 minutes still
left on a six-hour, first day.

Haynes batted just over seven-
and-a-half hours while Hamp-
shire weathered the storm. Cox
almost unaware of the dangers.

Middleton and Cox
dovetailed perfectly for Hamp-
shire's purposes. Middleton,
solid, dependable, studious,
one way and his bat the other,
and generally enlivening what
might otherwise have been a
humdrum day.

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Dalglish is keen to lure Redknapp to Liverpool

By LOUISE TAYLOR

KENNY Dalglish prepares for his testimonial tonight pre-occupied by an attempt to persuade Jamie Redknapp to exchange Bournemouth for Merseyside. The match against Real Sociedad at Anfield will be the Liverpool manager's final appearance in a playing capacity, and he is hoping he will line up alongside Redknapp.

Aged 17, Redknapp is the son of Harry Redknapp, the Bournemouth manager. A central midfield player, he has only made one League appearance – at West Ham United in the second division last season – and yet, such is his potential, Liverpool, Everton, and Chelsea are pursuing him.

Redknapp spent ten days training with Liverpool at the end of last season, and Dalglish's latest ploy is to invite him to play in the testimonial – an offer which the teenager was "thinking over" last night.

In the slightly longer term, Redknapp appears intent on establishing himself in the third division with Bournemouth next season. "I am happy here and in no hurry to go," he said.

"My love for Bournemouth was the reason I left Tottenham."

SPORT IN BRIEF

Breaking ground

BARRY Hearn will make his first big overseas promotion in October when he stages the WBC middleweight boxing title bout between Herol Graham of Sheffield, and Julian Jackson, of the United States.

The contest is set for Monte Carlo on a date yet to be confirmed. Graham can expect to split a £120,000 purse.

Pressure felt

Auckland (AFP) – Jahangir Khan, top seed for the New Zealand squash open, admitted beginning to feel the tension as everyone tried to upset him.

ham as a schoolboy and, if I can establish myself in the first team next season, it will give me invaluable experience."

In the past, Wayne Harrison and Steven Harkness protested of their happiness at Oldham Athletic and Carlisle United respectively, but that failed to prevent the selling clubs succumbing to six-figure offers from Liverpool.

Liverpool are concerned that, if they do not secure Redknapp quickly, someone else will. The urgency is heightened by the fact that Everton represent their principal rivals for his signature.

Jimmy Gabriel, formerly coach at Bournemouth, who has joined Everton as assistant manager to Colin Harvey, has been extolling Redknapp's virtues.

Overtures from Gabriel, who lobbied for Redknapp to be a first-team regular last season, will be sternly resisted by Jim Nolan, the Bournemouth chairman, who said: "Jamie is the most talented young midfield player in the country and is priceless."

One player certain to feature in the Dalglish testimonial is John Aldridge, the former Liverpool forward now with Sociedad.

Close look: John Bell monitors a Wigan four-bowl

Pyke forces Olympic champion to a draw

ENGLAND and Scotland were neck and neck after day one of the British blind bowlers' championships at Girvan, Ayrshire in Scotland yesterday (a Special Correspondent writes).

The biannual event was paying its first visit to Scotland with play in three classes of visual acuity – B1, for totally blind, B2, for very poor vision, and B3, for the partially sighted.

England got off to a fine start with Terry Pyke, of Harlow, gaining an unexpected draw with the favourite, Willie Currie, though Ann Dunsmuir gained revenge for Scotland with a convincing win over Winnie Tudor, of Cardiff.

However, Gloria Hopkins, from West Glamorgan, stepped up the Welsh challenge with a 21-7 win over Judith Marshall, of Paisley.

BOWLS

ANTHONY PHILIPS



Powerful Wigton ousted on last end

By GORDON ALLAN

FOR the first time the public is having to pay to watch the Woolwich EBA championships, which began at Worthing yesterday in bright sunshine with sea breezes shaking the trees and flags and the greens looking invitingly good.

A few grumbles were inevitable, although the admission charge is only £1. The world championships will be held at Worthing in 1992 and the borough council wants to accustom the public well in advance to the revolutionary idea of paying for their entertainment at Beach House Park.

The first round proved to be the last for the powerful Wigton four skipped by John Bell, with another English player, Ron Gass at No 3. They lost 21-21 to Welford-on-Avon, skipped by Simon Davies, who has had England trials.

Wigton led 12-3 before losing seven of the next eight ends. It was 20-20 on the last end where the Davies four claimed the shot that mattered.

Julian Haines' four from Boscombe Cliff also lost by one, to Broomfield.

Lee Shoobridge, full of running as usual on the green, skinned his Sittingbourne team

into the second round but then went out 16-21 to Topham, who always heads the lead.

The Hereford rink skipped by Ron Perry lost narrowly to Broomfield in the second round but had their moment of glory in the first. Down 18-19 against Flitwick on the penultimate end, they scored a maximum eight, after the jack had been moved twice, and won 26-21.

RESULTS: Preliminary round: Wigton (Gloucester) bt Kingscroft (Leics), 26-21; Boscombe Cliff (Berkshire) bt Broomfield (Derbyshire), 22-21; Stow Shire (Shropshire) bt Sutton (Berkshire) bt Leicestershire, 21-19; Coape-Chat (Gloucester) bt

First round: Gostwicks (Northumberland) bt Hartfield (Herts), 22-20; North (Norfolk) bt Southgate (Warwickshire) (Hants), 24-21; Broomfield (Gloucester) bt Stow Shire, 22-19; Topham (Devon) bt Linton, 22-12; Broomfield (Midlands) bt Bristol Arrow (Gloucester), 19-18; Old Colyton bt York (Gloucester), 21-19; Topham (Gloucester) bt Moor (Cumbria) or March (Cumbria), 20-15; Walsall bt Topham, 23-10; Bath bt Wimborne Dursford, 25-13; White Rock (Gloucester) bt Hartfield (Gloucester), 25-17; Wymondham Dell bt Copgate-Bone, 22-15; Wymondham Dell bt Copgate-Bone, 22-15; Stow Shire (Gloucester) bt Linton, 22-17; Topham (Devon) bt Linton, 22-12; Dorchester bt Old Dagenham Park, 21-16; West Whiteman (Oxon) bt Winscombe (Somerset), 23-21; Walsall on Avon (Gloucester) bt Hartfield (Gloucester), 22-17; Burnham (Herts) bt Finch (Beds), 22-15; Broomfield (Herts) bt Broomfield (Gloucester), 22-15; Filton (Beds) bt South Oxford (Gloucester), 22-12; Ipswich bt Chichester, 22-15; Hartfield (Gloucester) bt Hartfield (Gloucester), 22-15; 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SPORT

Lamb answers Test doubters

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

OLD TRAFFORD: (fourth day of five) England, with six second-innings wickets in hand, are 377 runs ahead of India.

In A summer groaning under its weight of runs and records, Allan Lamb's century at Old Trafford yesterday was extraordinary only as a truism of mind over matter.

Lamb's technical shortcomings against leg spin have aroused justifiable derision, but the man is nothing if not a competitor. Coming in with England 46 for two and as close to crisis as the Indian bowlers are likely to bring them, he repaired the damage and then restored a position from which this second Cornhill Test could yet be won.

Given the time remaining and the prediction of more unsettled weather, a draw remains much the likelier result; Graham Gooch, after all, is not going to risk being beaten, nor should he do so. But the option of an early declaration this morning and a virtually full day to dismiss India again, has been reopened by Lamb conquering an adversary he plainly finds unfamiliar and uncomfortable.

There is no better man to have on your side when fast bowlers are pounding in from both ends and courage is the prerequisite. Lamb's six Test centuries against the West Indies are eloquent testimony to this. Yet, when it comes to pitting wits against something subtler than the sledgehammer, Lamb has sometimes given the impression that he would far rather be elsewhere.

Thursday was a case in point. He scored 38 in the first innings, but would be hard pressed to tell you how. Hirwani bamboozled him. Lamb knew not whether to play forward or back and once committed, he had little idea which way any given ball would turn.

Lamb is not one to raise the flag of surrender, however, and to his great credit, he fought unyieldingly. It was not at first especially pretty, moral defeat decorating his progress, but midway through the afternoon came the moment when he chose to announce he had come to terms with the problem.

Stepping out against Hirwani, something he had hitherto not dared to risk, he drove him fluently over long-off for six. Then hit the next ball a shade straighter, into the seats beneath the Press box. A symbolic gesture that.

He made his 50 in little over an hour and it was not

achieved through shots of desperation. Professional to the core, Lamb simply steered himself to suffer occasional indignities and select the balls to despatch.

If he achieved this with more skill than was previously evident, he was far from foolproof. Inclined to sweep whenever in doubt, he survived one confident appeal for a catch by More off bat and pad and somehow negotiated a fraught over from Hirwani including an lbw appeal which must have been close, an edge between wicketkeeper and slip and a feverish sweep.

Survive he did, however, reaching his century from 127 balls after the second of four rain interruptions which cost England 14 important overs.

Forgetting himself to the extent of waving a joyful arm as he scuttled the single, Lamb all but ran himself out, which would have been a surely farcical end to an innings high on character. It was the thirteenth century of Lamb's Test career but the sixth in his last 14 games, a statistic which becomes all the more impressive when it is added that he had previously gone 25 Tests without a single century.

A similarly bleak sequence is currently being experienced by Lamb's great friend, David Gower. Although he has recently been in and out of the side with baffling frequency, it is a fact that he has played ten Tests and scored only one century, since his 136 at Perth four years ago.

The infuriating thing about Gower is that begins every innings as if he is about to put the record straight. It was the same story yesterday. Summoned in the fourth over by the day's collectors' piece, a single figure score for Gooch, Gower was off the mark with an exquisite stroke through extra cover off the back foot.

The advent of Hirwani cut him short. To the leg-spinner's second ball, Gower ventured a legitimate pull without complete care and attention. Nevertheless, the bottom edge which resulted was directed well wide of leg stump until it came into contact with his left boot and ricocheted back to hit off stump.

Bad luck had more to do with this dismissal than bad batting, but it leaves Gower with an aggregate of 126 from his four innings since being recalled.

Atherton has no such problems, and looked to be on the way to another of the summer's curiosities — a Lancastrian making two centuries in his home Test — when adjudged leg-before to Kapil Dev.



Sweeping forward: Lamb dispatches a ball past the wicketkeeper, More, on the way to a century yesterday

Gower not aiding his cause

JOHN WOODCOCK

THERE seems to be little doubt that Graham Gooch would like to have David Gower in Australia with him this coming winter. That being so, Gower will probably go; but the fact that of England's first five batsmen he alone has not already filled his boots at India's expense will make it no easier for Gooch to make sure that he does.

In fact, of course, the smaller the selection committee the likelier the captain is to get his way, and never before will an England (or MCC) side to Australia have been chosen by so few people. In practice Gooch and Mickey Stewart can be expected to take whom they want, though as chairman of the England committee, formed since England went to Australia last, Ted Dexter will obviously have his say. The power vested in them is unprecedented in the English game, anyway for a great many years.

Faldo to seek rest cure for troublesome injury

From MITCHELL PLATTS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

NICK Faldo is to fly home to rest after receiving confirmation from a specialist in Chicago that he cannot risk aggravating the injury to his left wrist, which has troubled him throughout the year.

Faldo was scheduled to play in The International in Denver this week, and will make a decision regarding the World Series of Golf in Akron, Ohio, the following week. He has withdrawn from The International and will make a decision regarding the World Series after consulting with Paul Ankers, his own specialist in Britain.

It appears likely he will take a three-week break before returning at the Panasonic European Open at Sunningdale next month.

Dr Jim Andrews, an orthopaedic specialist at the Health South Hospital in Birmingham, initially examined Faldo. He diagnosed the problem not to be serious but recommended two weeks'

depth. Again, in 1974, David Lloyd's 214 not out in the third Test against India, though it ensured him of a tour to Australia the following winter counted for very little when it came to playing against Thomson and Lillee at their fiercest. Not that many of the others fared any better than Lloyd, now making a name for himself as a commentator.

For myself I thought no constructive purpose was served by choosing Gower for this present series rather than bloodling someone else or persevering with Fairbrother. Having had the good fortune not to go to West Indies last winter and run the consequent risk of being left without any partners, Atherton is showing that Test cricket can be just as much a young Englishman's game as one for the old dog or the young Indian. But now, unfortunately, only the Oval Test remains in which to give Morris more of a chance than

he has so far had, and to try someone else deserving of a trial.

If Gower does go to Australia, and I expect he will, among his countless cameos, none of which ever won a match, there will be something, no doubt, of more substance. Every game is endowed with more extravagant possibilities, if not with the concentration which Gooch preaches, for having Gower in it. On his four previous tours of Australia he has done pretty well, and at 33 he is not too old.

On Sunday, though, I saw it suggested, very wisely too, that he should ponder upon the figures in the hope that to do so might make him just a little less nonchalant. In only 58 Test innings Azharuddin has scored ten hundreds for India; in 187 innings Gower has scored 15 for England. Yet in terms of innate skill there is little to choose between them.

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